THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 108. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Republican.

New York, New Jersey, and Maryland Democratic.

Horace Greeley Runs Ahead of General Sigel in New York City, and there is a Net Republican Gain of 29,563.

NEW YORK.

A Democratic Victory in the State.

The election for State officers in New York yesterday resulted in a Democratic victory, but the New York *World* of this morning claims a majority of only 10,000, with no increase upon that at the Presidential election of last year. The *World* also claims that the Democrats will have a majority of four in the State Senate and of six in the House of Representatives, while the *Tribune* concedes a probable majority of two in the Senate. On the State ticket Horace Greeley appears, especially in the large cities, to have run considerably ahead of General Sigel. The following is a list of the officers elected, all Democrats:—

Secretary of State—Homer A. Nelson.
Comptroller—William Allen.
Attorney-General—Marshall B. Champlain.
State Treasurer—Wheeler H. Bristol.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Van R. Richmond.
Canal Commissioner—William W. Wright.
Inspector of State Prisons—Fordyce L. Latin.
Judges of the Court of Appeals—John B. Lott and Robert Earl.

The Vote in New York City

stood as follows:—

For Secretary of State:—	
Homer A. Nelson (Dem.)	79,932
General Franz Sigel (Rep.)	36,750
Democratic majority	43,182
For Comptroller:—	
William Allen (Dem.)	78,111
Horace Greeley (Rep.)	38,524
	39,587

Greeley received 4848 votes less than Griswold, for Governor, last year; while Allen falls 34,411 behind Hoffman, showing a net Republican gain of 29,563 in the great Democratic stronghold. Every Democratic State Senator, and every Democratic Assemblyman but one, was elected in the city, which is still sufficiently Democratic for all practical purposes.

The *World* gives the following summary of the city vote:—

Total registry, 1869	143,171
Total city vote, 1869	116,781
Democratic majority, 1869	43,039
Total city vote, 1868	156,044
Democratic majority, 1868	60,572
Greeley over Sigel	1,793

The following are the names of the successful candidates in the city, those marked thus (*) being re-elected:—

COUNTY OFFICERS.

District Attorney—*Samuel B. Garvin, Tammany.
Coroner—*William Schrimer, Tammany.
Surrogate—Robert C. Hutchings, Tammany.
Recorder—*John K. Hacket, Tammany.
Supervisors—{*Walter Roche, Tammany. {*H. Smith, Rep. (to be appointed)

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Justice of Supreme Court—John Brady, Tammany.
Justices of Superior Court—{Full Term—*John H. McCunn, Tammany. {Vacancy—James C. Spencer, Tammany.
Judge of Common Pleas—Frederick W. Loew, Tam.
Justice of Marine Court—*Michael C. Gross, Tam.

STATE SENATORS.

Fourth District—*William M. Tweed, Tammany.
Fifth District—*Michael Norton, Tammany.
Sixth District—*Thomas J. Creamer, Tammany.
Seventh District—*John J. Bradley, Tammany.
Eighth District—*Henry W. Genet, Tammany.

A Republican Gain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—In Hudson county, N. Y., the Democrats elect all their ticket except the sheriff. The Republicans gain one member of Assembly.

Nelson's Majority Less Than 10,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The majority for Nelson in the State will not exceed 10,000. The Democrats have made several gains of Senators and the Senate will be Democratic. The Assembly, however, will probably be slightly Republican.

A Clean Sweep in Gotham.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Democracy has made a clean sweep of the city, and no doubt of the State. All the Senators from this city, Assemblymen, county officers, and Judiciary are Democrats. In the State the Democrats have a majority in the Senate, but the Republicans will rule the Assembly.

Greeley's Success.

Greeley ran 1500 ahead of his ticket in the city, but none in the State.

Adopted.

The new Constitution is adopted.

What the New York Papers Say of the Result.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

Remarks the N. Y. *Tribune*:—

"Shameless and cunning frauds," like those which the editor of the *World* saw perpetrated at our polls one year ago, and which he undoubtedly attributed to William H. Tweed and Oakey Hall, have again defeated the Republicans in the general vote of our State. The vote polled here by "repeaters" yesterday cannot have fallen below 20,000, and we think it largely exceeded that amount.

The Sixth and Seventh wards give a Democratic majority considerably exceeding their entire legal vote; but the Twenty-first (Sheriff O'Brien's) fat outstripped all rivalry, polling about 4000 fraudulent votes, and thus largely increasing the fraudulent Democratic majority it rolled up for Seymour, Hoffman & Co. last year. We presume the vote returned from this ward for the Republican candidates is several hundreds below that actually cast for them; and we have assurances that like frauds were perpetrated in other wards.

The swindlers, feeling sure of legal impunity, were even bolder than last year, and piled up the majorities in their rotten boroughs with an utter recklessness of appearances; but they did not operate so universally as last year. Still, they swindled us enough for their present exigency, and know how to double the amount whenever the stake shall seem to justify the cost. Unless the laws can be so amended as to meet and baffle the new devices and skillful combinations of the villains who now misrule and plunder our city, our elections must henceforth be farces. But the magnitude of the evil almost insures its speedy correction.

In the rural districts the vote was generally light, there being no offices of first-rate importance to be filled this year. The majorities of either party consequently fall off in most of its strongholds, but there is no material change evinced in the sentiment of the State. Could the polls be purged of illegal votes, our majority would be about the same as when General Grant was chosen President.

Judging from what we witnessed at the polls yesterday, the Democrats almost unanimously voted against and defeated the amended Constitution, with the requirement of equal taxation on real and personal property, while their votes upheld and perpetuated the property qualification for colored men. The judiciary article was not so generally opposed by them, and we think it is adopted. But all is as yet guesswork.

THE VOTES AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

After stating that the result of the election will only strengthen Republicanism in the New York Legislature, the *Herald* adds:—

From the elections of Vermont and Maine in September to those of November comparative apathy and indifference among the people have prevailed, and a short vote has been in every case the result. There have been in these elections no national candidates in the field and no national issues directly involved, except in Ohio, where the question of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment brought out a very respectable popular vote, resulting in the success of the amendment.

We see, too, that looking over the whole field from September to November, the administration of President Grant substantially holds the ground gained for the Republicans by General Grant as the chosen leader and expounder of the party. We expect, too, that in the development of his policy he will become the universally proclaimed Republican candidate for the succession and the election of 1870 for a new Congress will turn upon the merits of his administration.

Thus, by the force of circumstances, the dead issues upon which the Northern Democracy have been after a fashion holding together will be cast aside, and the leaders and managers of the party will be compelled to take a new departure. In this view of the revolution accomplished, and the new epoch about to open in our political history, we call again upon the Sachems of Tammany Hall to look about them and shape their programme to the new order of things, including the nigger and the South, and for the campaign, not of 1870, but of 1872.

NEW JERSEY.

A Democratic Legislature.

In this State, which elected a State Legislature and county officers, the Democrats appear to have had things pretty much their own way, although a light vote was polled, the average being about three-fourths of the number cast at the Presidential election last year. The following is a list of the new State Senate, Republicans in Roman and Democrats in *Italics*, those marked thus (*) being re-elected, and those marked thus (†) doubtful:—

ATLANTIC COUNTY.
Jesse Adams.
BERGEN COUNTY.
James J. Brinkerhoff.
BURLINGTON COUNTY.
Job H. Gaskill.
CAMDEN COUNTY,
Edward Bettle.
CAPE MAY COUNTY.
Leaming Rice.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
James H. Nixon.
ESSEX COUNTY.
John W. Taylor.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.
Samuel Hopkins.
HUDSON COUNTY.
Noah D. Taylor.
HUNTERDON COUNTY.
Joseph G. Bowne.
MERCER COUNTY.
John Woolverton.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
Amos Robbins.
MONMOUTH COUNTY.
†Henry S. Little.
MORRIS COUNTY.
George T. Cobb.
OCEAN COUNTY.
John Torrey, Jr.
PASSAIC COUNTY.
John Hooper.
SALEM COUNTY.
John C. Belden.
SOMERSET COUNTY.
Mr. Corle.
SUSSEX COUNTY.
Richard E. Edsall.
UNION COUNTY.
John T. Wiley.
WARREN COUNTY.
†E. H. Bird.

This shows the probable composition of the Senate to be ten Republicans and eleven Democrats.

The vote in the city and county of Camden will be found in detail on one of our inside pages.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Election of the Whole Republican Ticket.

At the election held in Massachusetts yesterday the entire Republican ticket was successful, as follows:—

Governor—William Claflin.
Lieutenant Governor—Joseph Tucker.
Secretary of State—Oliver Warner.
Attorney-General—Charles Allen.
Treasurer—Jacob H. Loud.
Auditor—Charles Endicott.

Governor Claflin has a plurality of from 10,000 to 15,000. The vote of 164 towns and cities, including Boston and Cambridge, foot up:—Claflin, 43,179; Adams, 37,150; Chamberlain, 10,000.

The Legislature is claimed by both Prohibitionists and License men. It is probably pretty nearly divided on the liquor question, and the Republicans have a strong majority in both branches. F. W. Bird, of Walpole, and Moses Kimball, of Boston, two old Republican Representatives, are defeated, and Senators Crane, Howe, and Munroe are not re-elected, Democrats taking their places. Another Democratic Senator in Charlestown is elected, aided by the rum and annexation questions.

What Boston Did.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Boston elects fifteen Republican and twenty-one Democratic Representatives, and three Republican and three Democratic Senators. Essex is the only county in the State that elected a workingman to the Senate. In the Seventh Congressional District George W. Brooks is elected to Congress by a large majority over Saltonstill, Democrat.

Lowell's Local Question.

At the election in Lowell yesterday it was voted, 2724 to 864, not to postpone the introduction of water into the city.

A Woman's Ticket.

A woman's ticket was put in the field, headed by Ann Shaw Greene, of West Roxbury, for Governor.

One Woman Votes.

Several women insisted on their privilege to vote under the fifteenth amendment, and one ticket was deposited in spite of the officers.

Republican Majority in the Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Additional returns of the election received this morning increase Claflin's majority, which, however, will be five thousand less than was Bullock's in 1867, when the local issue was the same. The Temperance Alliance claim twelve of the State Senators elected, which would ensure a continuation of the prohibitory law for another year. The vote for Adams is larger than he received two years ago. The Republicans have chosen seven of the eight Councillors, and have a nominal majority of both branches of the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Another Republican Triumph.

The entire Republican ticket in Wisconsin was successful, as follows:—

Governor—Lucius Fairchild.
Lieutenant Governor—Thaddeus C. Pound.
Secretary of State—Llewelyn Breeze.
Treasurer—Henry Baetz.
Attorney-General—S. S. Barlow.
State Prison Commissioner—G. F. Wheeler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. J. Craig.

Returns from 17 towns show a Republican gain of 500 over the election for Governor in 1867, when Fairchild was elected by 4764 majority.

Republican Majority 8000.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Returns from 70 cities and towns in different parts of the State show a net Republican gain on the vote of 1867. The Republican State Committee estimate Governor Fairchild's majority at 8000, with the Legislature about the same complexion as last year.

MINNESOTA.

Still Another Republican Victory.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Returns from thirty-four towns in Minnesota give Austin (Rep.), for Governor, 3362, and Otis (Dem.), 3569. There are so many splits in the city and county ticket that it is impossible to give the vote of St. Paul. Austin's majority in the State is estimated at from 4000 to 4000.

The whole Republican ticket is, undoubtedly elected. It consists of the following:—

Governor—Horace Austin.
Lieutenant-Governor—William H. Yale.
Secretary of State—Hans Mattson.
Auditor—Charles McIlrath.
Treasurer—Emil Munch.
Chief Justice—C. G. Ripley.
Attorney-General—F. R. E. Cornell.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Sherwood Hough.

MARYLAND.

Democratic as a Matter of Course.

The Democrats have carried every county in the State, and even the city of Frederick, which gave a majority for Grant last year. The Legislature will be purely Democratic, not a single Republican being elected to either House. There was a very small vote polled by both parties.

The vote in the city of Baltimore was unusually light, only 18,729 being polled of a registered vote of over 44,000. The vote for Controller of the State Treasury was Woolford, Dem., 12,612; McKellip, Rep., 5251. Woolford's majority, 5403. The Democratic ticket members of the Legislature received a majority of about 0600. Every precinct in every ward of the city gave a majority for the Democratic ticket. For Sheriff the vote was, Albert, Dem., 13,174; Woods, Rep., 4792; Wisong, Workingmen's candidate, 1523.

A Clean Democratic Sweep—A Short Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The entire Democratic ticket throughout Maryland was elected yesterday. Not a single Republican goes into the Legislature or anywhere else. In the western counties, where the contest was the warmest, the candidates of both parties were friends of the Western Maryland Railroad and against Fowler for State Treasurer, hence the Republicans had no chance. The vote throughout the State was very small, and in Baltimore 25,000 registered voters did not vote. Republicans gracefully surrender until after the fifteenth amendment is ratified.

ILLINOIS.

Triumph of the "Reform" Movement in Chicago.

In this State there was no election for State officers this year, but the members of a State Constitutional Convention were elected, the returns being as yet too meagre to indicate which party will have the majority.

In Chicago the "Citizen's Reform" ticket was elected over the so-called regular Republican ticket by at least 5000 majority, while in Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, the majority will be fully 7000. All of the Citizen's candidates for the Constitutional Convention in the county, seven in number, are elected. Four of them are Republicans and three Democrats.

City and county elections were also held throughout the State, but there are no definite returns as yet.

EXCITING.

High Old Times in a Southern Council Chamber—An Alderman Fires Three Shots at His Nephew.

At a meeting of the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina, on Thursday, a motion was made that the report of a committee in favor of paying $3060 to Major Corbin, for legal services to the Board, be adopted, and was declared by the Mayor, the presiding officer, to be passed. Loud calls for the yeas and nays were made, and a scene of confusion ensued. What followed is shown in the following extract from the report of the Charleston *Courier*:—

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey resumed the floor, and continued to rebuke the Mayor for his illegal conduct. He alluded to the statement of Alderman T. J. Mackey, which he hinted was not true. At this T. J. Mackey arose, very much exasperated, and said:—"This fellow only brands me with a falsehood, because he owes it to the place he is in that he is not chastised as he deserves."

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey—You need not attempt to bully me. I came here to fight this robbery, and am not afraid of you or of any of the parcel of men who are attempting to rob the city of $3000 to pay your private debts.

Here Alderman T. J. Mackey said, "I will chastise the insolent puppy when he leaves this room," and left the room, daring his nephew to follow him.

Alderman E. W. M. Mackey proceeded promptly to follow him, when he was intercepted by several of the Aldermen and brought back to his seat. He then continued to denounce the action of the Mayor, and while he was speaking, Alderman T. J. Mackey, who trembled from rage, returned into the room and approached the speaker. As he entered the room his pistol belt could be seen outside of his vest, which gave rise to the presumption that he had armed himself. He approached Alderman E. W. M. Mackey, and observing very excitedly, "I will chastise the fellow," drew a Colt's navy revolver, and struck at him. The blow was warded off, when he drew back a few paces, cocked his pistol, and aiming it at Alderman E. W. M. Mackey, pulled the trigger. The pistol failed to go off, when he again cocked it and fired. This had the effect of producing a speedy adjournment of a number of woolly-pated spectators who were present. In less time than it takes to relate it, the room was cleared, all manner of people dodged under desks and stowed themselves in inconceivably small spaces, and as the other shots of the pistol followed, the faithful and unfaithful clung closer to their impromptu breastworks. The Mayor "lay down low" behind his desk, while others took refuge in his room. The reporters, having been penned up by their semicircular desk, were obliged to stand the first fire, but after a while succeeded in beating a masterly retreat to the Mayor's room, retiring in good order and bringing off their baggage wagons—that is, their notes.

Three shots were fired by Alderman T. J. Mackey, during which Alderman E. W. M. Mackey drew his pistol, but did not fire. After firing the first shot Alderman T. J. Mackey was seized by two colored aldermen and held, but succeeded in firing three shots, one of which struck and perforated the alderman's desk, one went through the east window, and the third struck the wall immediately above the desk of the Mayor. After awhile quiet was restored, the members returned and the Mayor called the meeting to order. Alderman T. J. Mackey entered the room and said:—"Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I have come here for the purpose of expressing my deep sorrow at the act which I was betrayed into committing a few moments ago. I am prepared to lay before this Council certificates from two physicians that I have been suffering from a fractured jaw for several days, and this afternoon took a large dose of morphine. I was not sensible of my actions when goaded on by what I thought an attempt to take my life. I was tempted to peril the life of a kinsman, by whose bullet I would rather be slain than to harm a hair of his head. I make this apology not knowing whether I shall be here at this Board again. I deem it due to this Council and to the public to show that I am not a ruffian and assassin." He then retired.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

An Exact Description of the Famous Battery.

In a sketch of this vessel, now building at Hoboken, we find the following paragraph, which will be read with interest:—

Her hull is of iron, built in the ordinary manner of metal craft, and is a deep, sharp model, showing considerable fineness of lines, indicating speed and properties of buoyancy; to be propelled by two screws placed under the counters and working independently of each other. The principal dimensions of the original plans were: length, 420 feet; beam, 53 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet. Her draught of water when light, 17 feet 2 inches; with coals and stores on board, 20 feet 6 inches; and when complete and ready for action, with guns, shot, shell, and powder, and her crew on board, she would draw 22 feet 6 inches. She has 10 boilers—already on board—8 engines, with cylinders 3 feet 9 inches in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston. Her steam power represents 8600 horses, and it is fair to presume that she would have been a fast vessel if she had been completed even as originally planned. A very large portion of her machinery was completed long ago, and during the war she could have been ready for sea in a short time if the Government had not had its hands full of monitors. The design is that she will be a floating battery, mounting 5 15-inch guns and 2 10-inch rifled guns—the heaviest armament of this kind on any one vessel in the world, excepting the Rochambeau of the French navy—formerly the Dunderberg, built by W. H. Webb, Esq., of this city. These guns were to have been placed *en barbette* on the deck and loaded by steam from below, so that only one man to each gun would be exposed. The vessel, on going into action, would be settled in the water by allowing the water to fill tanks constructed so that they could be pumped out when the action ceased. Thus her hull would present a very trifling mark above the water-line, and not discernable at the distance of a mile. Three of the guns could at all times be trained so as to fire in a direct line with the keel, either ahead or astern; in fact, in any direction desired. To protect the hull the armor, 6½ inches in thickness, backed by 14 inches of locust, was placed at such an acute angle that it seemed almost impossible for any projectile to penetrate it; indeed, it would be a rare chance shot that could hit her, and there is no doubt if she had been completed in time to test her qualities in the war she would have done good execution. In completing her now many of her former features will be adhered to; but considerable advancement has been made in naval science since 1856, when her inventor described her fully to a committee appointed by Congress to view her, and some changes will be made. Finding that the Government would not assist him, Commodore Stevens determined to finish her and present her to the State of New Jersey, and so he ordered it in his will, setting aside a very large sum of money to be expended in her completion.

OVER.

The Peaceful End of a Troubled Life.

From the Ohio State Journal.

We notice in one of our exchanges the death of a man at Pittsfield, Lorain county, Ohio, on the 23d instant, whose name will bring to the recollection of many of the older readers of the *Journal* the circumstances of an excitement, in about the year 1833, which, for intensity and wide-spread prevalence, has scarcely been excelled by any of the thousand and one events that have since absorbed the public attention for the time being. The body of a young girl by the name of Susan A. Cornell, of Fall River, Mass., was found by the side of a haystack, in a field remote from the highway, with the indications of a great struggle and atrocious murder upon and about it. A Methodist minister of the place, named Ephraim K. Avery, was suspected, arrested, and tried, both in civil and ecclesiastical courts, as the author of the atrocious homicide. Mr. Avery was a very talented and popular preacher, and the girl was a member of his church. The ecclesiastical court acquitted him, with full conviction of his innocence, and the civil court failed to make a case against him, and discharged him. These did not settle the question of his innocence in the minds of a great portion of the people thereabout, and of the whole country, for the excitement on the subject was as intense in Ohio and other distant States, as in Massachusetts. One-half of the people believed him innocent, and the other half were well persuaded of his guilt. Mr. Avery, after his acquital, resumed his occupation as a preacher, and labored in several localities, being settled for several years at Richmond, Mass., and other places in that neighborhood. Hundreds for a while went great distances to see and hear him; but it was evident that curiosity, more than anything else, tended to swell his audiences; and he could not outgrow or outlive the suspicion that existed against him. So he finally retired from the ministry and removed to a distant country, to seek the quiet, and freedom from annoyance which he could not expect in Massachusetts. For the last twenty or thirty years Mr. Avery has led the life of an industrious and quiet farmer at Pittsfield, Ohio, where he died on the 23d instant, going to the grave with the respect and regret of his neighbors and acquaintances. His age at death was seventy years.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Geary and the Death Warrants of Penns, lvania Murderers—Army Reunion in the West—Affairs on the Pacific Coast.

Politics in Tennessee—A New Johnson Party Forming—Exposure of a Murder—Emancipation Celebration in Baltimore.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Colored Emancipationists—Sailing of the Berlin.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The colored emancipation celebration to-morrow will be very large. Many persons are already here from all parts of the country to participate therein. There are some apprehensions that trouble may ensue from threatened attacks upon their procession.

The steamer Berlin sailed to-day with full freight and passengers.

Murder Brought to Light.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The remains of a man, supposed to have been a United States soldier, were found in the river above the city on Monday horribly mutilated by animals. He is supposed to have been murdered. The discovery of this body, coupled with the sudden disappearance of several persons recently creates some alarm, as all efforts of the police to find the slightest trace of the missing persons have proved fruitless.

Doings of Aldermen.

An effort will be made to get the Board of Aldermen to take $250,000 in the new gas company. That and the recent lavish appropriations by the Board of County Commissioners on the eve of the abolition of the Board of Commissioners by the Legislature are the local sensations just now.

Result of the Stonewall Horror.

A German passenger, one of the survivors of the Stonewall disaster, committed suicide by jumping from the Great Republic at Island No. 25. It is supposed the effects of the Stonewall disaster crazed him, and he suicided while in that state of mind.

The Coming Constitutional Convention in Tennessee.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.—The resolution introduced in the House on Monday, providing for the election of a United States Senator, on the alleged ground of Cooper's ineligibility, was tabled by a vote of 38 to 30.

It is reported on good authority that Johnson will be elected delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Greenville district. It is well understood that in the election of delegates throughout the State, grand efforts will be made to appoint Johnson men, so as to form the basis or nucleus of a Johnson party in Tennessee. Johnson and anti-Johnson men is likely to be the rallying cry in the State for some little time to come, but the indications are that Andy's prestige is gone.

Official Pap.

Out of the swarm of radical newspapers in this State, daily and weekly, which a few months since fattened on official pap, there is only one now in existence, which, like "the last rose of summer, is left blooming alone." It too is likely to fade away.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Operations at the San Francisco Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The deposits at the Branch United States Mint in this city during the month of October were eighty-nine thousand ounces of gold and fifty-seven ounces of silver. Of the silver, twenty-eight ounces were received from Japan for recoinage. The amount coined during the same period was one million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Thanksgiving Day.

Governor Haight has designated November 18 as Thanksgiving Day.

An Entire Town Destroyed.

The town of Cisco was destroyed by fire yesterday. The railroad property was saved.

Notes to be Redeemed.

Mr. Knox, acting Comptroller of the Currency, notifies the holders of the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Nevada that the same will be paid on presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

Sales of Mines.

Several important sales of White Pine Mines have been made to New York and Chicago parties.

The San Francisco Markets.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Choice Wheat, $1 39@1 56, the latter an extreme. Legal tenders, 71½.

Arrived, ships Lettia, from Yokohoma, and John Nicholson, from Sidney. Cleared, ship Cordillera, for Liverpool, with 26,000 sacks of wheat.

FROM THE STATE.

Governor Geary's Illness.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 3.—Governor Geary is confined to the house with an attack of tonsilitis. It was thought that he will be able to be out to-morrow.

The Schoeppe Case.

The Schoeppe murder case was to have been heard to-day, but it has been indefinitely postponed on account of the indisposition of the Governor.

The Death Warrants

of Herkenberg, of Butler, and Fields, of Lycoming, both convicted of murder, will probably be signed to-morrow.

FROM THE WEST.

The Army of the Tennessee—The Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Single fare arrangements have been made with the railroads leading to Louisville for conveying delegates to the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

The Finance Committee of the City Council decided last night to recommend that body to make an appropriation of an additional ten thousand dollars to further the prosecution of the survey for the Southern Railroad.

Charter Election in Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—The charter election passed off quietly. The Democratic Mayor and city ticket was elected by about four hundred majority. The Democrats have a majority in the Common Council. The average vote was polled.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sudden Death.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—James Boyle, a well-known crier, for many years the Librarian of the Law Library, died suddenly last evening, of heart disease.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 3—11 A. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account, 93⅝. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 81; 1865s, old, 81¼; 1867s, 83⅜; 10-40s, 76¼; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton opens at 12⅛d. for middling uplands and 12⅞d. for middling Orleans. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Western Flour, 28s. 6d. Corn, 29s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 3—11 A. M.—Tallow, 47s.@47s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—1 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account, 93⅝. American securities firm; United States 5-20s of 1865, old, 81¾; of 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 76¾; Erie Railroad, 21½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—1 P. M.—The Cotton sales for to-day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Cheese, 69s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d.

PARIS, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 71f. 35c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—Petroleum opens firm at 53f. 25c.

HAMBURG, Nov. 3.—Petroleum closed last night firmer.

BREMEN, Nov. 3.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers 18 groschen.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Stocks unsettled. Money strong at 7 per cent. Gold, 127⅜. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅜; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 113; do. do., new, 115⅜; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115¼; Ten-forties, 107⅝. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 83; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 182½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 96⅛; Hudson River, 161⅜; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅜.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Cotton easier; sales of 570 bales at 26½@26¼c. Flour heavy; sales 10,000 bushels. Wheat steady; sales of 41,000 No. 2 at $1·15; winter red at $1·40@1·44. Corn heavy and lower; sales of 39,000 bushels at 99c.@1·01. Oats firmer; sales of 9,000 bushels at 65@68c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30. Lard dull. Whisky dull at $1·17.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1·35@1·43. Corn dull at $1@1·07 for old white, and 75@85 cents for new. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye, $1@1·08. Mess Pork quiet at $33·00 Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18c.; clear do., 18½; shoulders, 16 Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky dull at $1·15, with a downward tendency.

GENERALITIES.

Moving South.

The tide of immigration setting towards Virginia is healthy. The Petersburg *Index* has a sensible article on this subject, a passage of which is as follows:—"The bugbear that Northerners are not made welcome among us has had its day, and those who have come know that they are treated as kindly and with as much consideration as they received at their old homes. Such we know has been the treatment of those who have settled in this vicinity."

Sunken Treasure Ships.

Three sunken treasure ships are reported at Lloyds. One is the Hamilla Mitchell, with $250,000 on board, lying at the bottom of the China sea, eighty miles from Shanghai. Another is the steamer Carnatic, sunk in the Gulf of Suez, with $245,000. The third is the Lutine, buried in a sand-bank under sixteen fathoms of water, with no less than $5,000,000. Colonel Gowans, who raised the sunken Russian fleet at Sebastopol, proposes to send divers down to the Lutine next summer.

Selling Government Gold.

Secretary Boutwell has written a letter to a broker in Boston, explaining why Government gold is not sold in that city. He says:—"I found upon inquiry that the receipts of gold at the Boston Custom House do not exceed the payments. Hence we could not sell gold in Boston without shipping it from New York, while in all other cities where gold is sold in small quantities, the receipts exceed all ordinary payments in coin. Upon these facts I have declined to make sales in Boston and incur the expense and risk of moving coin."

A Church Panic.

A hymn has just saved life in a church panic. Here is the story:—"The floor of the Congress street Methodist church, in Troy, took fire from a defective flue during the services on Sunday afternoon, and a rush was made for the doors. Women and children screamed, and many men pushed and struggled in the effort to escape. Some of the congregation endeavored to quiet the tumult, as it was evident that the danger was not immediate, and some one struck up a familiar tune, which was taken up by others, and during the singing partial quiet was restored. The fire was quickly extinguished."

Incendiarism.

A fire in Brattleboro', Vt., on Sunday morning, by which the Brattleboro' House and several other buildings were destroyed, was the work of incendiaries, who also disabled the fire engines. The keeper of a saloon which was destroyed, and whose insurance is said to be excessive, has been arrested, together with his son, on suspicion of causing the fire. Chapin's block and Blake's block are among the buildings burned, and thirteen firms and four families are thrown out of business and shelter in consequence. The lost is estimated at $50,000, and the insurance $40,000.

Kentucky Pleasantries.

A fight about a fence took place on a Kentucky farm on Sunday. Fox hunters had torn down the fences separating the two farms owned by Rland Todhunter and Joseph Robinson, and Todhunter's mules entered Robinson's cornfield. Result:—Robinson shot three of Todhunter's mules. Their owner went in search of a veterinary surgeon, met Robinson and asked him if the mules had been shot by him. Robinson answered affirmatively, and while he was endeavoring to draw a pistol, Todhunter fired upon him, the shots taking effect in the abdomen and breast, from the effect of which he died soon after. Todhunter has been arrested.

Suits Against Railroads.

Suits have been instituted by the United States Government against the East Tennessee and Virginia and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railways for the purpose of collecting $250,000 from the former and $356,000 from the latter road. The railway companies have hitherto withheld payment on the ground of indebtedness by the Government to them for military transportation of $700,000. The suits are entered in the United States Court of East Tennessee with the consent of both parties. The United States prays that receivers be appointed for the road in the meantime, and this motion will be argued before the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

Retrenchment.

One means by which the expenses are being rapidly reduced in the Navy Department is the fitting out of all vessels of war with full sails. The change is now nearly completed, and orders have been sent to all squadrons to cease to use coal altogether except in cases of necessity, and even then a full report of the reasons must be sent to the department; if these are not deemed sufficient the cost of the coal used is charged to the officer ordering it to be burned. Aside from saving expense, however, the design of the order is also to restore the knowledge of managing sailing vessels, to which little attention was given by our steam navy during the war.

Almana.

The "Almana" is the name of a peculiar settlement near Marengo, in Iowa. The colony consists of a succession of small villages, seven in number, lying along the Iowa river, below Marengo. It was organized in 1855, and now contains 1300 inhabitants. The colony owns 20,000 acres of land. The first village settled, called Almana, is much the largest, and is a town of 400 inhabitants. It is the parent of the others, and the principal officers reside and carry on the operations of the colony here. The colony is conducted on the principle of having all things in common. The poorest man in it owns as much of this world's goods as the richest. They are a religious sect, and all who join them must conform to their views. They are all Germans.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.

There is less activity in the loan market to-day, but rates continue about the same as quoted yesterday, with apparently more ease. The decline in the price of gold, and a corresponding fall in the market value of the national funds, are perfectly natural, though calculated to disturb the market until specie shall have found a steadying place. At present there is more specie in the market than there is use for, in the absence of Wall street fever, and as long as this is the case, it must tumble, and bonds with it, at least in our market. The ball has been set rolling, and, as a matter of course, holders of both are anxious to sell to avoid further loss.

Call loans are quiet to-day at yesterday's figures, and discounts are somewhat active and rates a shade less firm.

Gold continues downward, opening at 127⅝, declining to 127¼, and closing firm at 127⅜ about noon.

There is very little doing in Government bonds, and prices are steady at yesterday's closing quotations.

The tone of the Stock market is stronger, but the volume of business is light. Pennsylvania war loan, registered, sold at 100½; City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100¼.

Reading Railroad was quiet but firm, selling at 48, cash and s. o., closing at 48⅛. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 120, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52¾. 53⅛ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 70¼ for Norristown Railroad; 53½ for Minehill Railroad; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 86½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred, ex-div.; and 46 for Northern Central Railroad. In Canal shares no sales were reported. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 94. Coal shares were inactive. McClintock was taken at 3. In Bank and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported. 40¾ was offered for Second and Third; and 11¾ for Hestonville.

—The stock of the National Exchange Bank has been purchased by parties in the interest of the National Bank of the Republic, with the intention of uniting the two institutions by merging the former into the latter.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read R ..... b30.. 48½

FIRST BOARD.

$2700 City 6s, New	100½	100 sh Read	48
$4000 Pa 6s, W I	100¼	100 do	48
$6000 Leh Gold I	94	300 do	48
2 sh Cam & A R	120	300 do	48
28 sh Leh Val	52⅝	600 do	48
10 do	52⅞	100 do	48
76 do	53	200 sh McClintock O	¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; do. 1862, 115@115⅛; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, 113@113⅛; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1867, do. 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1868, do., 115⅛@115⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; G

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS DOING.

From the N. Y. Times.

While the critics of the administration are deeply immersed in statistics showing how many drives General Grant takes, how many dinners he eats, and how many cigars he smokes, another class of statistics, from another source, is from time to time put before the public, also bearing on the same question of the "President's policy." The critics, however, are so intently occupied with the horse-and-cigar question that they naturally have little time for the other matters which only relate to public retrenchment and reform.

Let us look, however, at these latter statistics a moment. In the first place, we have an official announcement from the Treasury Department, that during the month of October seven millions more were taken from the national debt, making a total decrease for the eight months and less of Grant's administration of more than sixty-four millions. This is pretty good for a start, especially from an administration which is assailed by its opponents as "neglecting the public interests." Let us hope that it will go on "neglecting" them in the same way through the remaining third of the year.

In the next place, we are told that the exhibit of departmental expenses before Congress will probably show that they are all (unless possibly the Interior) keeping within the narrow limits of the appropriations made last year, while the Navy Department has confined itself thus far to its unexpended balance, and has not touched its appropriations for the current fiscal year. These appropriations are only about fifteen millions, at any rate, and during the first quarter of the year a saving of $300,000 over the first quarter of the previous year was effected. This is the department about which we have heard so much, in connection with the alleged "mismanagement" and general "ignorance" of Admiral Porter and Messrs. Borie and Robeson. Can we not get more of the same kind of "mismanagement" in other quarters?

But the War Department exhibits the most remarkable figures, to show what the administration is doing. This was the department most narrowly watched at first, as General Grant's personal influence and responsibility were supposed to be here most conspicuously manifest. Well, the army expenditures for the first quarter of the last fiscal year were $27,696,244; those of the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $15,141,262—leaving a difference to be passed to the account of army economy of $12,754,982 in the first three months. Making all allowances for a relative decrease in the ratio of savings in other quarters, there is yet no reasonable doubt that, with peace continuing, the department's expenses will fall short of $50,000,000 this year; and this, contrasted with the $80,000,000 of last year, gives a gain of $30,000,000. The reduction of the army by Congress, the change in our Indian policy under Grant, and the discharge of clerks and other civilian employes, are the secrets of this gain. "It is so perilous to peace," we are told, "to put a soldier at the head of affairs."

Finally, in the Post Office Department, the expense of the mail service has been reduced over $400,000 already, and, we are assured, "this department will be very nearly if not quite self-sustaining during the current year." In the general civil service, we are informed that the cost of collecting the internal revenue has been reduced by fifteen per cent., as compared with last year, while by the discharge of superfluous clerks, in the Treasury Department alone, a saving of $600,000 per annum has been effected.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the administration's "neglect," which its critics complain of, very strongly resembles what, in private affairs, we are accustomed to call activity, prosperity, frugality, and reform.

BRITISH INDIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The military revolt of 1857, known as the Indian mutiny, so full of bloody memories, has, indirectly produced remarkable results affecting the well-being of the teeming population of the Anglo-Indian empire. For two centuries previous to that outbreak, British power in India was little more than unmitigated selfishness. And not without reason were the English once reproached with the charge that if they were driven from India their only memorial would be pyramids of empty beer bottles. But this has been changed. The mutiny broke upon England like a clap of thunder, arousing the nation to a sense of the precarious tenure by which it held India, and convincing its statesmen that a new policy of government, based upon justice and humanity, was absolutely necessary. The progress of British India during the last ten years, owing to the adoption of this policy, has been great; while the improvements already made are but the forerunners of important future enterprises.

Railway enterprise in India antedates the mutiny by many years, but since that event old lines have been greatly extended and several new ones opened, so that now the country has a system of railroads uniting Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras with the extreme provinces of the Northwest. During the last decade 2,000,000 tons of railway iron have been obtained from England; numerous substantial railroad bridges have been thrown over great rivers; and the construction of several of the roads presents, it is said, a series of mechanical triumphs to which English engineering can show but few parallels. In addition it is now proposed to build 9000 miles of new line, at the rate of 300 miles a year, and at a total cost of one hundred millions sterling, the management of the undertaking to be vested in the Indian Government, whether the roads be made by the State or by private companies. Irrigation, too, upon which, in a country like India, successful agriculture so greatly depends, is receiving a large share of attention. Already a heavy outlay has been made for this purpose, and the British Government is about to be asked to become security for a loan of several millions of pounds to construct works intended to rival in magnitude the great creations of ancient India. How stupendous these were may be judged from the fact that in fourteen districts of the Madras Presidency thereare at present upwards of 43,000 tanks and channels in repair, with probably 30,000 miles of embankments. The production of cotton also demands notice. In the first year of our civil war the value of the cotton exported from India was not quite $28,000,000; but under the fostering care of the Government, aided by private capital, the yield this year is estimated at $125,000,000, gold. The cultivation of the tea plant, which has proved very successful, is likewise spreading, as is also that of the Cinchona tree, from the bark of which we get quinine. Forests of this Cinchona, planted in recent years, are growing up in the hilly regions of the northern provinces. While the industrial resources of India are being thus rapidly developed, the Government is holding out every encouragement to education. Colleges are multiplying, and 19,000 schools, attended by 600,000 native children, are in active operation.

What effect all this will have upon the continuance of British rule there—whether it will reconcile the Hindoos to foreign domination, and render impossible a renewal of the horrors of 1857—is yet to be seen. England has certainly been very obtuse in learning to govern justly her Asiatic dependencies, and has still to contend with formidable prejudices, the growth of centuries. Now, however, that she seeks to consolidate her power in the Orient by civilization rather than the sword, her chances for retaining India are greater than they were, always providing that Russia does not interfere with her plans. But, in any event, her present policy will partially atone for some of the crime that has marked her progress in the East, and, persevered in, will lay the foundations, broad and deep, of what seems destined to be a great and prosperous nation.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Rumors are again afloat regarding the health of the Emperor Napoleon. It is said that he has had a return of his former illness. The rumor, of course, has been contradicted; and we are not unwilling to state that we have quite as much faith in the contradiction as we have in the report. It is undeniable, however, that in spite of the contradictions there is a very general conviction that the Emperor's health is not sound, nor can it be said the conviction is ill-founded. The opinion prevails that, while the Emperor may live for many years, his death within a brief period would not be a surprise.

This fresh rumor of his being ill revives a question in which we are all more or less deeply interested — whether the peace of Europe and the world would not be seriously imperilled by his death. It is undeniable that certain great national and social impulses are held in check mainly by him. The German races would be a unit to-morrow but for the opposition which is given to such union by the chief of the French nation. The smouldering elements of revolution which are known to exist in Eastern Europe would burst forth but for the combination of which Napoleon is the head-centre. Soon as Napoleon is gone the Hungarian empire will take the place of the Austrian empire, and the German races will consolidate under the imperial rule of the Hohenzollerns. Russia will become more imperious, and, taking her little sister Greece by the hand, will reinstate her in something of her former greatness. There are, besides, social questions which command attention far beyond the limits of any nationality—questions which in their development comprise a European confraternity, alike indifferent to the distinctions of nations and to the distinctions of class. These revolutions will not be accomplished without much commotion—not, we fear, without large sacrifices of blood and treasure. That these forces do not command more attention now is due mainly to the fact that the strong repressive hand of the Emperor is upon them. That hand weakened, or removed by death, an explosion may be looked for.

This it is which explains the recent conduct of the great powers. It is well understood that Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria on the occasion of the Emperor's last illness, assured him of their sympathy, and, at the same time, of their determination to support the claims of his son. The Bonaparte dynasty, it is felt, is the best protector of thrones. The death of the Emperor would be a severe blow to the interests of royal families. It would let loose the "fierce democratie." The question is whether the son of Napoleon will have any restraining power.

HORACE.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been privately insinuated that Horace could "cuss" the hair off a brass monkey when he got his dandruff up. But this heroic aptitude of the veteran journalist has been carefully concealed lest it might alienate pious votes and lend to defeat his aspirations for office. The *Sun*, however, with the reckless malevolence which characterizes it on all occasions, comes out with a ruthless exposure of the philosopher's profanity. From the specimen brick of malediction which it attributes to him we infer that his capacities in that exercise have not been overrated. There is a rotundity and an emphasis in his curses which we do not remember to have noticed in others, and they add such weight to his discourses that we wonder he does not enliven his rather monotonous and inconclusive contributions to the *Tribune* with a sprinkling of them. They are not argument, it is true; but neither are the epithets which he so liberally dispenses, and upon which he has built no small share of his celebrity. We would give our readers a specimen of the desperate profanity of Mr. Greeley, as reported by his old friend and associate, in order to show them what an awful pirate he is, but that we never admit such language to our columns under any circumstances whatever.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

We quote the following from an important paper, republished in the November number of *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, from the London *Engineer*:—

Every one at all conversant with the working of boilers is aware that when they are allowed to run short of water, the furnace crowns are apt to become overheated, the plate to be bulged downward or otherwise distorted by the pressure of the steam, and in many cases to be rent, from which cause explosions frequently arise. This is admitted on all hands, and the *rationale* is so simple that the whole must be at once apparent.

It is not, however, by any means so generally known that furnace crowns may be overheated and bulged out of shape—sufficiently so in some cases to cause an explosion—even when they are covered with an ample supply of water. Such, however, is unquestionably the fact, and I wish specially to call attention to the subject on the present occasion.

Overheating of boiler plates when covered with water has been found to arise from two causes—one, the too local action of an intense fire, the other the character of the feed-water.

Injury from intense firing sometimes occurs to boilers heated by the flames passing off from separate furnaces constructed of fire brick, as in the case of puddling furnaces at iron works, when the flames are too frequently allowed to impinge directly upon the boiler, in consequence of which steam is generated so rapidly that the water is driven off from the plates, and overheating ensues. This is more especially the case where the heating surface is a vertical one, so that the steam on rising forms a separate film between it and the water. Two explosions resulting from this cause may be referred to. One of these occurred at an iron works on the 9th of February, 1865, to an externally fired boiler of the upright furnace class, heated by the flames passing off from two puddling furnaces, as well as from a large fire-grate. Another explosion of a similar character occurred on the 7th of February, 1866, to a plain cylindrical egg-ended boiler, heated by the flames passing off from a mill furnace at a works employed in the manufacture of angle iron.

It is desired, however, on the present occasion, to call attention more especially to those cases in which overheating of the plates, whether in externally or internally heated boilers, has occurred simply through the character of the feed-water, and not from any peculiarity in the mode of firing. The feed-water which is found to be more particularly productive of overheating is highly impregnated with carbonate of lime. It forms but little scale, and that seldom thicker than an egg shell, though perhaps in some cases it may be nearly equal to one-eighth of an inch. It deposits, however, a good deal of fine flour or dust, which is generally of a lightish color. As this dust is quite loose, a good deal of it is floated away with the water when the boiler is emptied, while the remainder is readily washed out, so that on account of the ease with which it is removed, and the light character of the scale, it frequently escapes attention. If grease be introduced into boilers in which this deposit is formed, the furnace crowns are found to give way, the plates to bulge downwards, and leakage to take place at the seams of rivets. The distortion of the furnace plates, however, does not, as a rule, take place suddenly; on the contrary, the crowns come down very gradually, progressing little by little, day after day, though hard firing, in many cases, has an immediate influence. Grease is introduced into boilers in various ways. The feed-water is frequently heated by blowing the exhaust steam from the engines upon it, so that the grease in the cylinders is carried with the feed-water into the boiler, while, in addition, the discharge taps from the cylinders sometimes blow into the cistern from which the feed-pump draws, so that the boiler gets all the engine sewage. Blowing the exhaust steam from the feed-water has another effect beside the introduction of grease. It is sometimes lost sight of how much of the deposit formed within boilers is lifted out of the water by the steam and carried through to the engines, and thus disposed of either through the exhaust pipe in high-pressure engines, or in the hot well in low-pressure ones. When, therefore, the exhaust is blown upon the feed-water, this deposit is returned to the boilers, and a constant accumulation takes place, more especially if blowing out be neglected. That the steam lifts the deposit, and carries it along with it, is clear from the fact that it is frequently manifested at the glands and other parts of the engines, and also is heaped up in the steam dome when there is a shelf on which it can accumulate. These shelves are formed when the shell plate at the base of the dome is not cut away to its full size. This forms an eddy in the current of the steam, and leads to the deposit being dropped on the shelf plate, as last stated.

With regard to the manner in which this floury deposit affects the plates over the fire, and leads to their injury, it does not appear to be necessary to suppose that this deposit becomes heaped upon the plates in order to lead to their overheating. It is doubtful whether it settles at all as long as the boiler remains in active work; while, were it to do so, it would settle where the ebullition was the least violent, and thus not on the furnace crowns of internally fired boilers. Possibly this fine floury deposit, by thickening the water, interferes with the due escape of the globules of steam, so that they are kept longer in contact with the plates over the fire than they should be, and thus the intimate contact of the water with the plates becomes interrupted, and overheating is produced. This may perhaps be illustrated in the following way:—Clear water placed in a clean saucepan may be briskly boiled over a fire without foaming over, but if a little meal be dropped into it, or the water exchanged for milk, the globules of steam are no longer able to escape freely, and in their struggle they upheave the whole mass, and vomit a portion of it into the fire. Such is thought to be somewhat the action that takes place within a boiler charged with this fine floury deposit. The globules of steam imprisoned in the water lift it from the plates in their struggle to escape, and thus gradual overheating takes place in proportion to the character of the water and the intensity of the fire.

I am not desirous, however, of entering too minutely upon the precise manner in which this floury deposit leads to the overheating of the plates; suffice to say that the results are indisputable, that numbers of boilers have been injured by it, and whatever may be the precise *modus operandi*, it appears to have the power of preventing that intimate contact of the water with the plates which is essential for carrying off the heat with sufficient rapidity, so that although they may not be made red hot, yet they become sufficiently overheated to lose a portion of their tenacity, when bulging under pressure ensues. Numerous instances of this have come before my notice.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A one-legged soldier, name unknown, fell, last evening, from a car at Fifteenth and South streets, and was badly injured. He was carried to the hospital by policemen of the Fifth District.

—Revenue Officer Charles B. Barrett yesterday caused the seizure of the brewery of Joseph Fielmeyer, on Broad street, above Cumberland, for an alleged violation of the Act of Congress relating to breweries.

—The corner-stone of the Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fifth and Erie avenue, will be laid this afternoon. The building is to be of brick, and will have a front of 36 feet, and a depth of fifty feet. Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. W. Cooper, D. D., and others, will take part in the ceremonies connected with the corner-stone laying.

—The evening classes for instruction under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be organized this week. The programme sets aside every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, for instruction in penmanship, French, elocution, vocal music, and German. The only charge made by the association is one dollar, the amount required to be paid to become a member of the association.

—An affray took place yesterday in front of a tavern at Eighth and Shippen streets, between several men who had been drinking. One of them, John Grimes, fought with such desperation that five able-bodied men were unable to overpower him, and a knife was finally used. He was stabbed in the side, and was severely wounded. None of his assailants were arrested. It does not appear to be known who used the knife.

—Yesterday afternoon the remains of Mr. Leech were conveyed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, attended by a large concourse of friends, embracing many leading men of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other portions of Pennsylvania, besides friends from New York and other places. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—H. H. Houston, J. Edgar Thomson, A. J. Drexel, Thomas A. Scott, J. H. Chambers, Mr. Harris, George W. Childs, Mr. Fry, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, and General Cass, Mr. Black and Mr. Shaw, of Pittsburg.

—The million loan which was created to provide additional school accommodations is very nearly exhausted. Of the amounts apportioned to each school section, the unexpended balances are as follows:—First section, $9000; Fifth section, $10,000; Twelfth section, $3000; Seventeenth section, $12,000; Twenty-first section, $4700; Twenty-sixth section, $28,000. Additional school accommodations are yet required in several of the sections, and the Committee of Schools of Councils have now under consideration a proposition to create an additional loan of one million dollars for the erection of school buildings. The creation of a loan is not favored by some of the Controllers of Public Schools, who are of the opinion that a sufficient sum for all school purposes should be embraced in the estimated expenditures of each year.

Domestic Affairs.

—The receipts of internal revenue yesterday aggregated $626,157.

—Massachusetts has gone Republican by an overwhelming majority.

—Henry Stoddard, a leading lawyer of Dayton, died on Monday, aged 82.

—The Baptist Sunday School Convention organized at St. Louis yesterday.

—A hearty welcome was extended to General Belknap yesterday by the Iowans resident in the capital.

—The Virginia State Fair opened at Richmond at noon yesterday. President Grant sent an apology.

—Great efforts are being made to secure a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Dr. Schoeppe.

—The people of Montana have sent Hon. N. P. Langford to General Hancock to demand protection from the Indians.

—Official information has been received at the Department of State of the loss of the Boston whaling schooner, Susan A. Smith.

—J. H. Beadle, editor of the Utah *Reporter*, was beaten nearly to death yesterday, at Brigham City, for his anti-polygamic writings.

—A singular accident occurred on the Albany and Boston Railroad, yesterday, through the wilful misplacement of a switch. Nobody hurt.

—The power of the President to establish provisional courts in territory subjugated in civil wars is involved in a case before the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

—Collector of Internal Revenue Shepherd, of Mississippi, while confined to his bed with paralysis, on Saturday night, was shot dead by his son Lemuel. Whisky led to the fearful crime.

—An injunction has been granted by the Ohio Supreme Court restraining the Cincinnati Board of Education from acting upon the resolutions excluding the Bible from the public schools of that city.

—There is no abatement of the excitement over the organization of the colored militia in North Carolina. Some of the men are behaving badly in Wake county, and a collision with the citizens is feared.

—The State Treasurer notifies holders of the five per cent. State loan, maturing July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed forthwith, payments to be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month.

—The scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been published.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counting the Vote for Supreme Judge—Indisposition of the Governor—Appointment of the Deputy Attorney-General—A Batch of Death Warrants.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 2.—The vote for Supreme Judge was counted to-day by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the presence of the Governor.

General Geary was so ill as to require to be carried to the Capitol in a closed conveyance.

Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster to-day appointed Mr. J. M. McClure, heretofore acting as Assistant State Librarian, as his Deputy Attorney-General. He is a young attorney belonging to the Harrisburg Bar.

Several death warrants are expected from the Executive Department in a few days. Dr. Schoeppe's case seems to excite unusual interest, the medical fraternity appearing in his behalf. It is probable that James Field, of Lycoming, William H. Black, of Butler, and Abraham Titus, of Cumberland, will all receive their death warrants, the Judges in each of their cases having written adverse to pardons. Dr. Schoeppe's case is in the same condition.

CAMDEN.

Entire Success of the Republicans.

The result of the election in Camden city and county yesterday was the entire success of the Republican ticket. Compared with last year, the vote is as follows:—

1868.		1869.	
Congress.		*State Senator.*	
Wm. Moore, R.	4108	Bettle, R.	4024
S. J. Bayard, D.	3670	Albertson, D.	3525
Assembly—First District.		*Assembly—First District.*	
Bonsall, R.	1859	Bonsall, R.	1873
Hood, D.	1657	Goldthorpe, D.	1626
Second District.		*Second District.*	
Shinn, R.	1135	Shinn, R.	1130
Mulford, D.	1091	Shindle, D.	1097
Third District.		*Third District.*	
Coles, R.	1053	Kirkbride, R.	1053
Albertson, D.	943	Whartinan, D.	964
Sheriff.		*Sheriff.*	
Morgan, R.	4046	Morgan, D. and R.	7533
Reeve, D.	3727		
Coroners.		*Coroners.*	
Rowand, R.	4116	Bender, R.	4016
Shaw, R.	4115	Shaw, R.	4020
Duffield, R.	4117	McKelway, R.	4025
Loeb, D.	3647	Wood, D.	3247
Mahoney, D.	3624	Sonders, D.	3241
Mulford, D.	3636	Tombleson, D.	3241

James M. Scovel received about 50 votes in the whole county.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

The underground works of Mont Cenis are carried on with increasing spirit and energy. The opening of the great tunnel for the locomotive before July, 1871, is confidently predicted. The Italian Minister of Public Works is hastening the construction of the railway from Susa to Bardonnecche, the southern opening of the tunnel; a guarantee, it is understood, being given that the grand opening will be completed, and the whole property walled and strengthened by the time this railway is finished. The French Government has given similar pledges as to the northern opening at Modane.

Foreign Items.

—One of the French papers reports that the journeymen butchers of Stettin have lately been on a strike. The strike was not caused by any desire for an increase of salary or for a diminution of working hours, but they objected to a practice which prevailed among the master butchers of addressing them as "thou" and "thee." It appears that this practice as from superior to inferior has existed from time immemorial in the corporation of butchers. It is, however, objected to at Stettin, and a compromise has been effected. The master butchers urged that it was far more lowering to the self-respect of the journeymen to receive the tips which it was their habit to give them on New Year's Day than to be addressed by the familiar epithets which had given so much offense. They therefore proposed to give up the system of making presents to their men and to address them in future as "you." This arrangement gave satisfaction to all concerned, the journeymen returned to their work, and the masters are quite consoled for the privilege they have lost by the pecuniary advantage they have gained.

—It is stated by the Bishop of Montreal, who is at present at Rome, that when a Catholic missionary was preaching to an Indian tribe in the extreme north of America a packet of letters was given to him, on opening one of which he burst into tears. The chief of the tribe asked him the reason of his grief. The missionary replied, "It is because I learn from it that my father is dead, and many other misfortunes." "But," said the chief, "thou hast told us that in such circumstances we should not weep, but submit with resignation to the will of the Great Spirit; so to give us an example smoke this pipe with us and be comforted." The missionary did so at once, and went on opening his letters, among which was a copy of the Bull of Convocation for the Council. "You have also good news," said the chief, seeing the priest's joy in his face. "Let us hear that also." "The good news," said the missionary, "is that the Grand Master of Prayer has called the other Masters of Prayer to aid and counsel him." "What is his name?" said the chief. "Pius IX." "Am I worthy to name that name?" said the simple warrior. "Yes," said the priest; "rise, all of you, and call upon the Great Spirit to bless him." The savages all did so with the deepest testimonies of respect and reverence, and, in imitation of the missionary, one after the other kissed the name of the Holy Father printed at the foot of the Bull. The missionary then explained to them what the council was, and how the crimes of the world had made it necessary; and the chief, raising his hands to heaven, exclaimed, "May the Great Spirit aid Pius IX in all his designs."

—One of the subjects which is to engage the attention of the Œcumenical Council is the price of masses in France. At present an ordinary mass (*messe basse*) costs 1s. 25c., that is, just one shilling; a sum which the French clergy complain is too low by half. Several cures have memorialized their bishops on this vexed question, and their reports afford some revelations which are curious as showing that our neighbors, however skeptic in speech, are much less so in action than is usually supposed. It seems that owing to the cheapness of the terms the number of people who apply to have masses said for them or for their departed relatives averages nearly 4,000,000 yearly. Young men who are going to draw at the conscription, young girls who want their love affairs to prosper, old women who have invested money and are afraid of ruin, all these classes are represented, and make up a good third of the total. The result is that in large towns, and especially in Paris, there are more masses ordered than could be recited by twice the number of priests in the diocese, granting even that they officiated incessantly from morning to night; so that it has become a practice of late years positively to sub-let or farm out the masses to country priests who have more time to spare. For instance, when a person orders at a Parish church one, ten, or, as the case may be, several hundred, masses, he pays his money and gives his name, but unless he be a rich man and pays generously his masses are not said in Paris. The order is remitted to some poor cure in the provinces, who takes, as it were, a wholesale commission, and recites the masses for about forty centimes apiece. It thus often happens that a tradesman who dies in the Rue St. Denis is prayed for day after day in the wilds of Languedoc, where nobody has ever seen or heard of him. However, a good number of provincial cures are growing tired of saying masses at second-hand prices; and, as the urban priests maintain that it is impossible to allow them more than one-third of the original fee—the rest being required to defray the great expenses incumbent upon town churches—it is thought that the Council may take the matter into consideration and suffer the fees to be increased.

GENERALITIES.

A Noble Record.

The following epitaphs were copied from stones in a cemetery in Jaffrey, N. H.:—

Sacred to the memory of Violate, by sale the slave of Amos Fortune, by marriage his wife; by her fidelity his friend and solace, she died his widow Sep. 15th, 1802. AE. 73.	Sacred to the memory of Amos Fortune, who was born free in Africa, a slave in America, he purchased liberty, professed Christianity, lived respectably, died hopefully, Nov. 17th, 1801. AE. 91.

How French Nobles Grow Rich.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Paris:—

"A piece of land near Nantes brought its owner in 4000 francs a year. An *entrepreneur* bought it from him for building upon, and paid him 400,000 francs—his income is quadrupled in one day. A very poor 'old noble' had a strip of ground at Asnieres, near the river side, so useless he had almost forgotten it; but manufacturers 'squatted' there, and a *fabrique* of chemical products has made the bit of ground worth nearly two millions to the 'poor old noble.' Recently a family of old name, but slender purse, had to sell to the town of Paris an old house, one side of which opened on a principal thoroughfare, one of M. Haussmann's new grand streets. The family were advised—they stood out on the price, and the portion of one of them (they were two brothers and a sister) was 700,000 francs (£28,000). In these and many other ways the old nobility have become rich, and it astonishes them. Some of them are still so used to the notion that they must be poor, that they still go on saving, and dare not live up to the wealth that they are now possessed of; others spend lavishly and squander, because they really scarcely know the true value of money yet. But they have come to be a power in the community; and particularly in the provinces, their influence is greater now than it has ever been since 1789."

The President and an Emperor.

The Imperial Government of France is an expensive luxury for the people, and makes the benefit of the American system stand out in rather bold relief. The yearly salary of Napoleon Third and his family is 26,500,000 francs, or 1213 times that which President Grant receives for ten times the hard work most Emperors have to do. The Emperor has twelve palaces; the President only the White House. America pays, in two centuries, as much money to her President as France gives her Emperor in one year. The Emperor costs 12,612 francs daily; the President only 242. The President has no court, no make expenses that are almost endless. Two Generals in the French army receive larger salaries than does our President; and Rouher and several of the Marshals receive, in round numbers, more than $50,000 each yearly. One French official, M. Troplong, receives three times what we pay our Chief of State, and thinks that it is not enough. The President is only paid five times as much as a Congressional representative. The French Emperor receives 2120 times as much as any deputy to the Corps Legislatif. The Emperor levies extraordinary taxes for his own benefit whenever he pleases; while our President has absolutely no power to increase his own income while he is in his high position.

A Singular Life.

In a recent *Congregationalist*, Dr. Tarbox, who was once pastor of the Congregational Church in Framingham, tells briefly the story of a singular life among his former parishioners. In the summer of 1850 an infant about a month old was left at the door of a farm house in Framingham, carefully and even richly clothed, but without name or clue to its parentage. The worthy couple concluded to adopt the little girl and bring it up among their own children, as a child of their own. Last year there came to the young woman a valuable gold watch and a brief note, dated June 15, 1868; and in December of the same year, a costly set of furs and some rich velvet garments, but nothing to indicate the source from which they came. In the spring of 1869 the mysterious child, then grown up into an attractive young woman, sickened, and in August died of consumption, in the family of her foster parents. In her last hours she spoke freely of the mystery of her life, and said she had never from any quarter even a hint of her parentage. She died supported by the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of the people of the town, who manifested a deep sympathy with one who through life never knew a single relative.

A PROTEAN PRINCE.

Albert Edward as a Churchman and a Dancer.

The Chester (England) correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 20th of October, says:—

General Knollys has written as follows to the Bishop of Chester:—

I am desired by the Prince of Wales to request that your lordship will accept for yourself, and convey to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church and the clergy of the city, his sincere acknowledgments for their address and cordial welcome to Chester, as well as for the loyal attachment which they have expressed to the person and family of the Queen. It has afforded his Royal Highness the highest gratification to have received from any portion of the clergy of our Church such an expression of their feelings towards him, and he desires to thank them from his heart for their prayers and good wishes.

The ball at the new Town Hall was numerously attended, of course. The guests were too many to dance, as a regular ball-goer would understand dancing, and it was a long time before there was much comfort for the crushed beauties. It could not be otherwise when all were anxious—determinedly anxious, some—to see the Prince open the ball with the Mayoress. This formality was gone through soon after eleven o'clock, and by and by the lookers on began to remember that they had engagements pencilled on their dainty cards.

The Prince is a most pleasant ball-room companion, and his ease and natural, unpretending manners soon prove fatal to any trepidation to which the Chester fair ones might happen to be victims. The Prince danced often, and without allowing himself to be monopolized by any one "set." He chose his partners promiscuously, and, like a sensible fellow, tried to enjoy himself during the little time he was left alone. About midnight the Prince and some friends came out upon the balcony, when the crowd, which happened then to be particularly dense, gave him a very hearty reception.

The light is specially intended for vessels approaching the Gulf of Naples.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1869.

Also, that from the 1st day of September, 1869, a fixed white light will be exhibited from the extremity of the old mole of Port Ortona, in the Adriatic.

The light will be elevated 30 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 9 miles.

Position, as given, is in lat. 42 19 45 N., long. 14 24 57 E. from Greenwich.

The wreck lying between the triangle buoys at Key West has been cleared away by the gale, and the channel is clear.

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Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

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For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
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TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$88
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
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REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
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B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
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At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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Freight received daily.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.
CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,
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HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 15t

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GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [9 17 fmw2m
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EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2[illegible] CHESNUT Street. [illegible]

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PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
REFINED ILLUSION
DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY,
FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 3, and every night during the week, a programme ENTIRELY NEW, NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
Invented by himself, expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere.
NO APPLIANCE OF MECHANISM,
Or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind, are used in these astonishing performances.
Being the last performances of
PROFESSOR HERRMANN
Before retiring to Europe, after astonishing the OLD AND NEW WORLDS.
TO-MORROW, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission, $1, including reserved seats; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30 tf

PATTI MATINEE—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce her
SATURDAY, November 6, at 2 o'clock.
The last appearance in this city (positively) of the greatest living Concert Vocalist,
CARLOTTA PATTI,
(prior to her departure for the principal cities of the West.)
At this only Gala Patti Matinee,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will be assisted by the following celebrated artistes:—
Mr. THEODORE RITTER, the great classic Pianist.
Mr. F. J. PRUME, the remarkable Violinist.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRE,
the noted English Tenor, his first appearance in Philadelphia.
JOSEPH HERRMANNS,
The great German Basso.
Mr. COLBY, Musical Director and Conductor.
Admission One Dollar; reserved seats Fifty Cents extra.
The sale of Seats will begin at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 3, at Trumpler's Music Store. 11 1

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
MASKS AND FACES.
PEG WOFFINGTON.....LAURA KEENE
Always received with crowded houses.
Friday—BENEFIT OF LAURA KEENE.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

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THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 3,
ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS
OF THE EMINENT ARTISTE,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of
LADY ISABEL VANE
in
EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT,
In which grand impersonation she is
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
Having performed this celebrated *role* over 1400 nights.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
First production in America of Boucicault and Byron's play,
LOST AT SEA,
with new Scenery.
Fine Effects, the original Music, and an efficient Cast.
For particulars of scenery, incidents, etc., see bills of the day.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE,
AND GARDNER FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE CLODOCHE TROUPE,
THE GREEK SLAVE, ROSE OF SHARON, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
(Late Theatre Comique).
Crowded houses and delighted audiences nightly.
THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT.
Second week of the great incomparable
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Introducing another immense new programme.
First Week—Great Shadow Pantomime.
First Week—Lazy Negro Dick. [11 1 6t
Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
The public is respectfully informed that
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
Together with his
MARVELLOUS ORCHESTRA,
Composed of
THIRTY-TWO DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
Will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
Commencing
THURSDAY, November 11.
Further particulars in future advertisements. 11 3 tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Second Grand Orchestral Matinee, December 1. See notice in Educational Column. 10 20 w8t

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
First Course on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. B. H. RAND, commencing on TUESDAY, November 2. Other courses on Chemistry, on Heat, on Electricity, Light, and Mechanics to follow. 11 2 3t

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with CAMPER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

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5 4 thstu CHARLES H. EVANS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1869.
On the petition of EDWARD HINDLEY, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 26th day of May, 1856, for an improvement in SHINGLE MACHINE:
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 16th day of April next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 27th day of April next, and that said petition be heard on the 30 day of May next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
10 20 w3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections held yesterday indicate that public sentiment on national questions has not materially changed since the Presidential contest, and wherever any material divergence from the results of 1868 has occurred, it is plainly attributable to the paramount interest of local or State questions. In Massachusetts John Quincy Adams was defeated as a Gubernatorial candidate, notwithstanding the large amount of aid he received through the numerous diversions in the Republican ranks, and the extraordinary efforts made by himself and his fellow partisans to tone down their Democracy to the milk-and-water standard which was deemed best suited to the latitude of the Bay State. He, too, like Pendleton and Packer, has ceased to be a shining star in the Democratic galaxy. The renewed Democratic triumph in New York will give to Governor Hoffmann of that State at least a temporary advantage over all his fellow claimants for national honors, and if he can retain the support of the leading factions of the fierce Democracy, he will soon be regarded, in every quarter, as the coming man of that organization. In New Jersey the Republicans have gained increased strength in their Legislature, and the herculean efforts of the eloquent Scovel in the Camden district have not prevented the triumph of the Republican candidate for Senate by a very decisive majority. The Western States continue as decidedly Republican as ever; and the Democracy must evidently find new issues and new men before they can make a sensible impression upon the solid ranks of the Western Republicans.

HON. EDWARD BETTLE.

The Republicans of Camden county yesterday re-elected to the New Jersey State Senate Edward Bettle, Esq. This gentleman during the term he has just served in the Senate of New Jersey has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and the endorsement yesterday given him at the polls was a compliment that was well deserved.

Mr. James M. Scovel, who also professes to be a Republican, endeavored to oust Mr. Bettle by setting himself up as an independent candidate, but as the "irrepressible" only received fifty votes, he was rather effectually repressed, for the time being at least. We will doubtless hear of him again, however, at the next election, but the people of Camden county have evidently had quite enough of him as Senator, and there is but a small probability that he will ever have an opportunity to consider five months upon his vote again.

Mr. Bettle is an able man and a firm and consistent supporter of Republican principles. His allegiance has never been doubted, and his re-election will give general satisfaction.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Before Dr. Livingstone undertook his explorations, the interior of the African continent was a land of mystery, about which the most wonderful stories were told and believed. He first showed its real character, and proved that it is capable of being made the home of a great people when its resources are properly developed. That it will some day be thrown open to the influences of civilization few can doubt, and the brave traveller who has revealed it to the world will have a renown with posterity scarcely second to that of Columbus.

Much painful anxiety has been felt as to Dr. Livingstone's fate since the rumors of his death, and although information has been received from time that these were false, nothing definite was heard from him. All present fear of mishap, however, has been removed by the reception of brief despatches from him announcing that he is in good health and busily engaged in his appointed work, with a fair prospect of returning once more to his friends with interesting and valuable material for a new work upon the interior of the great continent, to the exploration of which he has devoted his life. Dr. Livingstone reports that he believes that he has discovered the true sources of the Nile. This is of itself an announcement of remarkable interest, for most persons are yet under the impression that the explorations of Baker and Speke did not present the entire solution of the great Nile problem that has been one of the world's mysteries for ages. If the labors of Dr. Livingstone succeed in revealing the true sources of the Nile, and in opening up the interior of Africa to civilization and Christianity, he will do more for science and religion than any man of our time; and with feelings of congratulation at his present safety, we hope for his speedy return, with unimpaired health, to give the world the result of his journeyings.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

It is said that Postmaster-General Creswell will recommend, in his forthcoming report, the modification or abolition of the franking privilege. It is evident that many abuses, which have been practised for years, cannot be checked unless Senators and Congressmen surrender this desirable perquisite. The reasons urged in defense of it are weak or fallacious, while the malpractices inseparably connected with it grow worse and worse year after year, and entail upon the nation an immense loss. In this age of newspapers and telegraphs, it has ceased to serve any important good purpose that cannot be better served by other agencies. The President's message, the reports of the heads of departments, and the gist of all valuable statistical or official information, are scattered broadcast through the land, and placed within the reach of every intelligent reader, long before they can be despatched from Washington under cover of franks. When Senators or members of Congress say anything worth reporting, their remarks are circulated through the whole country by similar agencies. Nearly every important political event transpiring at the capital is foreshadowed in advance by a small army of vigilant reporters, and the proportion between the amount of useful information disseminated by the newspapers and by the circulation of documents sent under frank is as a thousand to one. The real utility of the franking privilege is so slight that no appreciable injury would result from its entire abolition. And while it does so little good, it constantly assists petty frauds upon the Government, encourages and entails unnecessary expenditures, and is prostituted to unworthy and improper purposes by careless or corrupt Congressmen. On the one hand an attempt is made to render the Post Office Department self-sustaining, while on the other the men charged with the direction of national affairs are constantly robbing it of its legitimate revenues, and loading it down with unnecessary expenditures. Nearly every one of the possessors of the franking privilege is constantly besieged by a horde of beggars for franked envelopes, and there are few who have the moral courage to resolutely abstain from becoming accomplices in this petty thievery, by which the nation is annually robbed of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars, by the aid or connivance of chosen agents who have no more moral right to indirectly alienate money from the Treasury than to openly steal it. For this reason, if for no other, the franking privilege should be abolished. It would be infinitely better to appropriate a large fixed sum for the payment of the postage of those who now possess this dangerous power, than to permit them to continue to draw drafts at will for an unlimited amount, and for the use of all their particular friends, as well as themselves, upon the Post Office Department. In England this reform has been carried to such lengths that even the Queen is obliged to put a postage-stamp upon her own private and official letters, and as a natural consequence of this and other reforms, the British Post Office system yields a handsome revenue, despite the maintenance of extremely low rates of postage.

But the systematized and continuous frauds upon the Government are not the only evil of the American franking system. The personal use to which Congressmen and Senators put it is often as bad as their notorious collusion with the beggars of franks. They load down the mails with surplus matter. They appropriate vast sums of public money to the publication of large editions of documents which would never be printed if they could not be distributed free of expense. They use the franking privilege as the great adjunct and supporter of the disgraceful system of buncombe speeches and buncombe legislation, and it does great harm by the aid it renders in manufacturing unfounded reputations for the host of inferior or useless men who are sent to Washington. In times of political excitement they scatter their favors far and wide, not to apprise intelligent voters of anything which it is important for them to know, but to create the impression that the welfare of the nation is bound up in the continuance of their power. The men who make solid reputations or render real services do not need these adventitious aids. Constituencies will learn to appreciate the value of their services without being deluged with franked editions of speeches which, in many instances, are not even written by the members who falsely claim their authorship. As the abolition of the franking privilege would also, to a great extent, involve the destruction of these false pretensions, and the false system of which they form a part, the reform cannot too soon be adopted.

MORMON PROPAGANDISM.

Brigham Young and the other Mormon leaders profess to consider the Pacific Railroad a blessing, but they have, by many unmistakable signs, shown that they are desperately uneasy at the prospect now before them of a large increase of the Gentile population of Utah. More than one desperate device has been resorted to for the purpose of establishing more firmly the authority of the Church and of drawing the Mormon community more closely to itself. Brigham is now endeavoring to establish co-operative Mormon shops, so as to hamper as much as possible the business of Gentile merchants, and confine the trade of the Mormons among the members of his own community. He has also ordered the introduction of a new alphabet, which it is hoped will introduce substantially a new language, and put up an insurmountable barrier between the Latter Day Saints and the strangers who threaten to drive them from the homes they have built up in the wilderness. All of these devices have an air of desperation about them that proves how clearly the Prophet foresees the approach of the evil day; and that he is both bold and cunning is shown by the sending out of missionaries to propagate Mormon principles throughout the States and Territories of the Union. When the Mormons first took possession of Salt Lake Valley, they were further removed from civilization and the authority of the United States Government than if they were on the other side of the ocean. A stern determination was shown to preserve this isolation, if possible, and rumors were frequent of the outrages perpetrated, by the order of Young, upon intruders and upon dissatisfied Mormons who attempted to escape. The Government failed time and again to support its authority by armed forces, and Brigham reigned secure in his retreat. The tide of civilization, however, has advanced with unprecedente rapidity during the last four years, and both from the East and the West the Mormons have gradually been hemmed in until Salt Lake City is no longer the isolated spot it was but a short time ago. The result of this is that the rumors of secret assassinations have been growing less and less frequent, until they have almost ceased. Occasionally, however, something occurs that shows the true spirit of the Mormon leaders, and indicates clearly what they would do if they dared. A despatch published this morning, for instance, informs us that the editor of the Utah *Reporter* was beaten nearly to death, at the town of Brigham, on account of his opposition to polygamy. This is the good old-fashioned style of Mormon propagandism; and if the report is true, it ought to induce the Government to make a decisive move towards convincing Young and his followers that they are amenable to the laws. Mormonism, with its outrageous practices and its system of government, that sets itself above the supreme law of the land, is a blot upon the civilization of the age, and the time has now arrived when there is no excuse for the nation's submitting to it any longer. The Government can assert its authority if it will, and if Brigham is not willing to yield, he should be forced to move with his community out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE "AGE" VS. MRS. STOWE.

The *Age* this morning makes the remarkable announcement that it "was the first if not the only American journal which denounced the Stowe scandal as an outrage, not on Lord or Lady Byron, but on Byron's dead sister." In view of the fact that the entire American press, almost without exception, condemned in no measured terms from the first Mrs. Stowe's paper in the September number of the *Atlantic*, this statement is certainly remarkable, and the only conclusion we can arrive at is that the vituperative articles that have appeared in the *Age* against Mrs. Stowe were written by some one—probably a resident of Chesnut Hill—who does not read the papers, and who consequently does not know what public sentiment really is with regard to this matter. The regular editors of that journal could never have made such an assertion of their own motion, as they know perfectly well that it is untrue, and that all of their readers must be aware of the fact.

The articles that have appeared in the *Age* on the subject of the Byron scandal stirred up by Mrs. Stowe, have condemned that lady not so much because she vilified Byron and his sister as because she is an original abolitionist, a Beecher, and the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The writer in the *Age* hated Mrs. Stowe for the good service she did in the cause of freedom, and this miserable Byron affair gave him the opportunity he wished for to abuse her for what were, in his eyes, her real offenses—a consistent opposition to human slavery in the United States, and an endeavor to educate public sentiment up to the point of demanding its abolition and to resisting the insolence of Southern slaveholders in their attempts to control the whole policy of the Government in their own interests. The *Age* endeavored to make political capital out of the Byron scandal, but the time for that sort of thing has gone by, and even the most ardent politicians of the Democratic party have ceased to take much interest in the discussion of the slavery question. It is only a few men, like the Chesnut Hill contributor to the editorial columns of the *Age*, who find their occupation as leaders in the Democratic party gone forever, that look back with regret to the pro-slavery days before the war; and upon these the mass of the nation now gazes with pity and contempt whenever they put in a public appearance.

Mrs. Stowe's paper in the *Atlantic* was condemned without reserve by the press of the United States, Republican as well as Democratic. It was condemned on its own merits, and without regard to the writer's political or religious principles, and the consequence was that the editorial articles in the *Age* excited no attention whatever, especially as the majority of the readers of that journal know little and care less about either Byron or his sister.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe.

The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, who figured prominently in the political world, died on Saturday evening, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Howard County, Md., whither he had gone recently to take medical advice. He was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 8th of June, 1788, and had therefore attained the advanced age of eighty-one years. After receiving a preliminary education at the grammar school in his native town, he studied law, and soon rose to a high rank in his profession. He took part in the war of 1812, acting as an aide to General Caldwell, and being present at the battle of the Thames. About the same time he entered upon his political career, serving in the Legislature of Kentucky from 1812 to 1823. In the latter year, he was transferred to the National House of Representatives, retaining his seat in that body during a period of ten years.

On his retirement from Congress, he was again, in 1833, elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the subsequent year was placed in the Speaker's chair. In 1836 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, becoming acting Governor in 1839, by the death of Governor Clark. When John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General Harrison, Mr. Wickliffe was taken into the Cabinet as as Postmaster-General, in September, 1841, as soon the confirmed apostacy of Tyler caused the resignation of nearly all the Cabinet Ministers appointed by his predecessor. In this position he served until the close of Tyler's administration, and then, in 1845, was sent by President Polk on a secret mission to Texas, for the avowed purpose of promoting the annexation programme of the slaveholding oligarchy. On completing this mission, he did not appear prominently in political affairs until the outbreak of the Rebellion, the only position held by him in the long interval being that of a seat in the State Constitutional Convention of 1849.

When the Southern leaders entered into their nefarious conspiracy for the disruption of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe emerged from his long retirement as a professed opponent of secession, participating in the abortive Peace Congress of February, 1861, and being elected soon after a member of Congress from the Fifth district of Kentucky, receiving over eight thousand votes against less than three thousand for his secession adversary. Although ostensibly opposed to secession, he planted himself on the anti-coercion platform, and gave at best but a lukewarm support to the Government. "The Constitution as it is" was his platform; and in his devotion to this doctrine he was quite as hostile to the public sentiment of the North as to that of the South. He was firmly opposed to any and every scheme that was devised for the emancipation of the slaves in the border States, and in July, 1862, as chairman of the majority of the border State Representatives in Congress, drafted their reply to President Lincoln's proposition for gradual emancipation, coupled with pecuniary compensation and colonization in South America. In this document devotion to the Constitution and the Union was professed; but the policy of the administration and of the majority in Congress was severely censured, and the measures adopted by the latter body condemned as being calculated "to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the Rebellious States." The proposition for gradual emancipation, however, was not repudiated *in toto*, but the contingencies under which its consideration was promised were such as to practically defeat the scheme. In striking contrast to this document was the response of the Border State minority, who, "as loyal Americans, declared to the President and to the world that there was no sacrifice that they were not ready to make to save the Government and the institutions of their fathers."

During his last Congressional term Mr. Wickliffe frequently appeared on the floor with resolutions enforcing his devotion to "the Constitution as it is," and his opposition to the policy which to him appeared to overstep its limits. In 1863 he again retired from the House of Representatives, but was a prominent member of the Chicago Convention of 1864, at which General McClellan was nominated for the Presidency, and at which he offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expected the first act of McClellan, when inaugurated in the following March, would be to open Abraham Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free. He also offered the resolution, unanimously adopted by the convention, which provided for its reassembling, in case any circumstances might occur which would render its reassembling necessary, the ostensible object of which was to defeat the alleged purpose of the Government to interfere with the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise by the Copperhead element of the population. Mr. Wickliffe passed the remainder of his days, after the close of this convention, in retirement at his home in Bardstown, until he made the visit to Maryland during which his death occurred.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING
READY MADE.
Warranted to
FIT WELL.
The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be
WELL AND SATISFACTORILY
FITTED
IN
PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND
OVERCOAT,
OUT OF THE
LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK
OF
FINEST CLOTHING
NOW SELLING AT
THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
10 26§ JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DeCORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the pleasure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1869, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Subject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville."
TUESDAY, Nov. 9.—"Our Church and Congregation."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—"Social Fossils."
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."
Tickets for the course, with secured seats.....$2 00
Single lecture, with secured seat..... 75
Admission, 50 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be had at Trumbler's music store. [10 28

POPULAR INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES on PHRENOLOGY, by J. L. CAPEN, splendidly illustrated by the Stereopticon, and closing with public examinations, N. E. corner NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, November 4, 5, 6, and 11.
Admission—First Lecture, 10 cents; others, 15 cents; course, 40 cents. Tickets at the office, No. 702 CHESNUT Street, or at the door. 11 3 2t*

BIBLE LECTURE.
HALL YOUNG MEN' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.
LEWIS D. VAIL, Esq., will lecture TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"The Trial of Christ."
All are welcome. Young men especially invited. Union Prayer meeting every Saturday evening. 1t

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1md Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE FRANKLIN BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1037 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 336 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 11 t THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 20th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst.
10 3 wfm4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 3 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 2 3t WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 2 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand.
11 2 6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 2 5t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
11 2 5t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 2 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 2 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

CLOTHING.
WALK RIGHT UP
TO THE SECOND FLOOR
OF
Rockhill & Wilson's
Great Brown Store!!
It is the custom to walk right up.
For there is our Custom Department.
Custom Department
Is now in full blast,
With the greatest variety;
Cutting up fast,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Cheviots, and all
Elegant garments
To please you, this fall.
Come, leave your measure
AT GREAT BROWN HALL,
And your clothes will be sent home,
In fine order,
With commendable promptness,
And entire satisfaction,
At the lowest price.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of (1) 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.
WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 13 3mrp

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
Their Immense Stock
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, and
Ladies' Cloakings.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp
CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an entire new stock of
Fall and Winter Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 23 w

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 8§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PERSONAL.
CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED
PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 923 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
10 30 1m VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker, No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.

Very Much Needed.

For the benefit of a chronic sufferer who figures under the solitary initial of M., and the information of a relentless individual named Methlick, who has been publicly appealed to by the former for the last four months, and who disdains reply, I give gratuitous notoriety to the following paragraph extracted from the "Personals" of the *Herald*, to wit:—

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN seriously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

It is scarcely necessary to say the Personals of the *Herald* are what the majority of well-regulated people glance over every day upon sitting down to breakfast where the damp sheet awaits them. A sort of personal intercourse thus springs up between the habitual advertisers under that head and the habitual readers of such advertisements. With these, M. and Methlick have got to be quite like old friends, or rather old acquaintances, for while everybody sympathizes with the patient long suffering M., the character of Methlick for hardheartedness has been long established. The number of specifics that have been sent to the *Herald* letter-box addressed to M. would make a medical recipe book of several hundred pages. Every aged spinster and oldest inhab. has raked her and his memory for panaceas that never fail. You will notice that the patient has been getting better ever since July 12, but is "still" very weak. What depths of incapacity he must have been sunk in previous to that date it is beyond the flight of imagination to conceive. You will also observe that Methlick is adjured to come immediately, for he is more needed than he can think. What sternly crystallizing process Methlick's heart must have experienced in its progress towards complete lapidescence I cannot conjecture; but its infrangibility appears to be complete.

What Would Ruskin Say?

A gush of beautiful impracticalities, had the author of "Sesame and Lilies" been present, would have awaited the destruction of the tree which has so long stood on the pavement of No. 1161 Broadway. It was planted by one of the earliest Dutch settlers who helped to father this country. The work of removal was commenced on Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, was continued for one hour, and was resumed again yesterday. By afternoon, trunk and branch had alike been borne away. A limb was preserved to be placed beside that of the Stuyvesant tree, kept in the office of Commissioner Brennan, in the Central Police Office. It was a butternut tree, very tall, of about ten feet in girth, and hollowed largely enough near the root to suggest its conversion into a public work-box. During a large part of yesterday the cars stopped running in consequence of the razing of the tree blocking up Broadway, and several hundreds of people assisted at the obsequies. The late General Morris' poetic incantation to that memorable woodman was *not* recited and sung; but the detained passengers and car drivers gave vent to another species of incantation that was anything but sweet and soothing. Mr. Ruskin would say that we despised natural scenery, and that by cutting down this fine old tree we had indicated our sacrilegious presence amid a "white leprosy of new hotels and perfumers' shops."

The Fat Man's Ball.

of which so much has been lately said, is to take place on the 20th of December, at Irving Hall. At the last meeting of the club a long discussion took place as to the band which should be employed, but preference was at last given to Grafulla's, on the ground that fat men preponderated in it. A musical committee, in which fat was the qualification sought after, was appointed, and the new seal of the association exhibited. It represents an exceedingly squabby man with a sombrero-like *chapeau*, and a greasy grin which gives his face an appearance of an apple-dumpling with a mouth in it. Altogether the seal is an impressive piece of ingenuity.

Sleep for Sale.

De Quincey says that when he first purchased opium, it was like discovering that pleasure could be bought by the bottle and oblivion by the rules of liquid measure. The New York Medical Society is making known the fact that something very like this has been done in the discovery of the anæsthetic known as chloral-hydrate. When the proper quantity is judiciously injected, a sound, refreshing sleep ensues, from which the patient awakes with the appetite and resilient spirits which follow the sleep of health. It is said to be superior to ether, chloroform, and morphine, and may be taken with water, mucilage, or orange-peel. It is due to the experiments of Dr. Liebright, of Berlin, who first brought it to light last July, and was introduced into this city three weeks ago by Dr. Jacoby. With the exception of the small quantity brought by Dr. Jacoby, there is none in the United States, so that its success among sleepless Americans remains to be tried.

Snowed Up.

Now that the legitimate distance by time between New York and San Francisco has been placed at six days, it might reasonably be assumed that a trans-continental tripwould have lost something of its terrors. Not so. "Shall I get snowed up?" is the first question which the prospective traveller asks himself before setting foot in the depot. How much desiccated meat and how many gallons of whisky shall I take with me? is the next question. Old travellers over that region tell blood-curdling tales of the time when stage-coach passengers were snowed up among the Rocky Mountain fastnesses, and a bevy of highly respectable tourists became improvised into a colony of cannibals. This is not pleasant to contemplate, but it is possible, and during the coming winter we may possibly hear of a sudden precipitate of anthropophagi somewhere between here and San Francisco.

The Hanlons.

These handsome and courageous gymnasts are giving a very daring performance at the Tammany. Their "great act" consists in this—that they transform themselves into two trapezes, their limbs and bodies corresponding to the horizontal bars and vertical ropes of the ordinary trapeze. The youngest of them, a lithe and graceful boy, is then flung from one to the other of these human trapezes, at the imminent risk of being dashed to pieces. But it is better that his limbs should be broken than that the Tammany treasury should; infinitely preferable that an athlete's life should be lost than that a manager's season should. Don't you think so? ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's comedy of *Masks and Faces* will be performed this evening. This piece attracted much attention when it was produced at the Chesnut a few weeks ago, and Miss Keene has received numerous requests to give it again. It is a charming work, and it is represented at the Chesnut in admirable style. The "Peg Woffington" of Miss Keene and the "Triplet" of Mr. Sheridan are very artistic performances, and the comedy is one that is well worth seeing.

On Friday Miss Keene will have her first benefit since assuming the management of the theatre, when she will appear as "Lady Teazle" in Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal*. The first performance of this standard play by the present company ought to attract a crowded house.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in *East Lynne*. *Oliver Twist* is announced for performance shortly.

AT THE ARCH the new drama of *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, an interesting minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

HERRMANN will appear at the Academy of Music this evening, with an entertaining variety of astonishing feats of legerdemain. Herrmann stands at the head of his profession, and his performances are very amusing.

MADLLE CARLOTTA PATTI will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's.

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. William L. Dennis will give the second of his humorous Poneyville Lectures, at the Assembly Building, this evening. Subject:—"Social Fossils at Poneyville."

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—Mr. Theodore Thomas announces a series of three grand orchestral concerts at Concert Hall, commencing Thursday, November 11. Mr. Thomas' orchestra is now giving concerts in Boston with much success, and as the combination is a strong one, it will receive a cordial welcome to this city.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS

Over 200 styles just opened at Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ADEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1022 Chesnut street, has just received 25 casks Chamber Sets, from the celebrated Fernival Factory; all new designs. All the styles are kept in stock, and will be sold in any quantity to suit parties, and in case of breakage the odd pieces can always be furnished separate.

A CARD.—*To Dentists and all whom it may concern:*—From certain publications which have come to my notice during the past few months, I deem it proper to say that during all this time no dental operations (except the extraction of teeth) have been performed at our office, nor have we received one dollar for any such work done by any other dentist.

It has ever been our endeavor to do business in a fair and honorable way, and we have never interfered in any manner with the patients of other dentists, whether sent to us by them or not.

Respectfully, J. J. COLTON.
Colton Dental Association.

LATEST STYLES.—

FUR BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE AND BLACK.
CHINCHILLA. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE, BROWN, BLACK.
CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN, DRAB, SLATE.
ASTRACHAN. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN AND BLACK.
OZARINE BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
DAHLIA, BLUE, BROWN, AND BLACK.

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BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary Disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, or Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPAIRED DIGESTION.—All the organs of the body are, so to speak, the pensioners of the stomach. In that living laboratory is prepared the nourishment required to sustain them, and by the vessels and ducts connected with the digestive apparatus, that nourishment is conveyed to every part of the system. Upon the quality and quantity of this element of life, and upon the manner in which it is distributed and apportioned, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind inevitably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the other.

It is because HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object that it enjoys a reputation as a preventive and curative never heretofore attained by any medicinal preparation. But its direct beneficial operation upon the weak or disordered stomach is not its sole recommendation. It is the most comprehensive of a known remedies. It tones, strengthens, and regulates the discharging as well as the assimilating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the inert liver from its torpor, and inducing harmonious and natural action in the whole animal machinery. This benign result is not produced by any of the reactionary drugs which are used so lavishly in the old school practice, founded by Paracelsus; but by mild, safe, and agreeable vegetable agents intermixed with a pure and mellow stimulant which diffuses their influence through the system, and renders their sanitary properties active and effective.

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COMFORT,
20 PER CENT.
added to
APPEARANCE,
by every one who buys his
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GREAT OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The sales at Oak Hall were never so large as they are to-day, and the prices never so low. New customers are daily making the acquaintance of the house, and *you* should be one of them.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1022 Chesnut street, has just received by ship Nile, 127 crates Stone China, from the most celebrated manufacturers in Staffordshire, including an invoice of John Edwards' Havre shape, equal in appearance to French China; will be sold at prices that will defy competition.

MARRIED.

HOOKEY—KEENAN.—On the 1st instant, at St. Michael's Church, by Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., Mr. JOHN A. HOOKEY to Miss MAGGIE A. KEENAN.

POWELL—MAHAN.—On the 27th ultimo, at Trinity Church, Rocky Hill, N. J., by the Rev. Albert B. Baker, JAMES BATESON POWELL, of Philadelphia, to ANGELA H., eldest daughter of the late Francis H. Mahan, Esq., of Rocky Hill, N. J.

DIED.

CANBY.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM H. CANBY, aged 28 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1001 Green street, on Sixth-day (Friday), the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

DODSON.—On Wednesday morning, November 3, at Beverly, WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, son of William A. and Annie P. Dodson, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Beverly, N. J., on Friday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

KIRKHAM.—On Monday morning, November 1, WILLIAM KIRKHAM, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1215 Filbert street, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2½ o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church at 4 o'clock punctually.

LOAN.—On November 1, MARGARET LOAN, widow of the late James Loan, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 936 Barnett street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at St. Mary's.

MCCRACKEN.—On the 2d instant, JOHN MCCRACKEN, aged 45 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Montgomery Lodge, No. 76, A. P. A.; the W. G. Lodge of Pennsylvania, and R. W. G. Lodge of the United States; also Mt. Carmel Encampment, No. 1, A. P. A.; the officers and Trustees of the A. P. Hall Association of Kensington; also Kensington Lodge, No. 55, K. of P., and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Howard street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

MCILVAINE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. JOHN MCILVAINE, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 170 Mechanic street, Manayunk, on Thursday morning, the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock. Requiem High Mass and interment at St. John's, Manayunk.

PLITT.—On the morning of the 2d instant, GEORGE L. PLITT.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

POTTS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 1st instant, SAMUEL POTTS, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 120 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Interment at Pottstown.

RUDOLPH.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH RUDOLPH, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 852 Almond street, above Noris, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Zion, Lower Darby.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
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FURNITURE!
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This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommanded by these interested advisers Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.
They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.
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In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
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MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
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Black Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·50, up to $3·50 per yard.
Plaid Poplins. Stripe Poplins.
All wool Poplins. Silk and Wool Poplins, etc., etc.
Flannels, Flannels.
All Wool Domet and Shaker Flannels, very cheap.
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A large assortment of Blankets at $3·62, 3·87, 4·50, 5, 5·75 6, 7·25, up to 15 per pair.
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Ladies' Cloth, Spun Silk, and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' and Children's Gloves in Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silks.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings and Flouncing.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons.
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200 dozen Ladies' Duchess Kid Gloves, real kid, at $1 per pair, cost $1·50 to import, in dark, medium and light colors. At
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Barnsley Towels, extra size, of the highest quality.
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All other Muslins as cheap.
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Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
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Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
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Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
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Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
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A Profusely Illustrated Magazine for Young People.
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CONTENTS.
1. RANALD BANNERMAN'S BOYHOOD. By George Macdonald, LL.D. Part I. With three illustrations.
2. THE RIDE ON THE CLIFF. By Charles Oamden. Illustrated.
3. HYMNS FOR THE YOUNG. No. 1. "When of Old the Jewish Mother." By John Hullah. With music.
4. THE TWO NESTS. Illustrated.
5. ADA AND THE ANIMALS. A Fairy Story. By E. A. Hehs. With seven illustrations.
6. CHILD-PLAY. A Poem. By one of the authors of "Child-World." With four illustrations.
7. AT THE BACK OF THE NORTH WIND. By the author of "Dealings with the Fairies." With four illustrations.
8. KEEPING THE "CORNUCOPIA." A Passage of Californian Adventure. Part I. Illustrated.
9. WILLIE'S QUUSTION. A Poem. By the editor.
10. LILLIPUT REVELS. By the author of "Lilliput Lyrics." With two illustrations.
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It is the constant aim of the conductors, bearing in mind that 'the Child is Father of the Man," to mingle instruction with amusement.
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WRECK OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Bravery and Coolness of the Captain—Heroic Conduct of Governor Wood, of Illinois.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 22.

The Sierra Nevada left this port in charge of Captain J. C. Bogert, on Saturday last, Oct. 16, with 124 tons of freight and 42 passengers, bound for San Luis Obispo and way ports.

THE PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers on board was Governor Wood, of Illinois, together with his wife, two sons and brother-in-law. Governor Wood has visited Oregon, Washington Territory, and other portions of the Pacific slope, and was on his way to see for himself the special advantages and beauties of nature to be found in the southern portions of our State. There were also on board the following passengers, viz.:—C. J. Arbuckle, E. F. Walker, Rev. A. H. Burton, P. Page, T. C. Hayes, E. F. Taylor, W. Pool, A. Pool, R. Pool, T. Bayer, D. Magnel, W. L. Carroll, R. Kleiner, J. O'Brien, M. Dore, Miss Mary Hollister, Mrs. Dies, Mrs. Ransom, two daughters and son, J. Holmes, S. J. Lynch, F. Delaty, F. F. Gorman, J. Atkins, and fourteen Chinese. The officers and crew numbered forty-eight, making in all ninety souls on board at the time of the wreck.

THE VOYAGE.

After leaving this port everything for a time went as "merry as a marriage bell." Santa Cruz was soon reached, where way passengers and a portion of the freight were landed. About 12 o'clock on Sunday Monterey was made, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the steamer proceeded on her voyage, there being at the time a thick fog and a heavy sea swell. No fear, however, was felt on that score, as it was known that Captain Bogert was well experienced in all the dangers of the coast, and was accustomed to make similar trips in all kinds of weather.

When seventy-five miles south of Monterey, the captain and chief officer compared reckoning, and agreed as to their opinion of the exact position of the ship. The captain then said he would "turn in." But before doing so he took the precaution to see "how the ship's head was," and found she was being kept her true course, namely, S. E. by E. He then, at 10 P. M., went into his cabin and laid upon his lounge, smoking a cigar. As the vessel was ahead of time, and as a very low rate of speed would be sufficient to bring her to San Luis Obispo by daylight, only the extremely low pressure of eight pounds of steam was kept up, and the speed did not exceed six and a half knots per hour at the outside.

THE WRECK.

The captain had been in his cabin just twenty minutes, when the chief officer rushed in and reported that he could hear the surf. The fog was so intense at the time that "you could not see your hand before you." The captain ran on deck, and instantly ordered the man at the wheel to put the helm "hard-a-port," and cried to the engineer "to stop her." These commands were only just obeyed when the vessel struck with moderate force against a reef. Orders were then given to "back," the Captain hoping (although he felt almost certain a hole had been made in the ship's bottom) that he might yet be able to beach her, and so save passengers, freight, and the ship's hull. Not more than two revolutions, however, had been made when the heavy swell lifted the ship on to a rock with tremendous force, knocking her bottom in, lifting the boiler bodily off its bed and breaking it so that the steam escaped into the sea through the aperture. All on board were thrown off their feet and into a state of momentary consternation perfectly natural under the circumstances. At that instant there was one great, pressing, and all-important requirement—fortunately it was at hand in the person of

A COOL AND BRAVE CAPTAIN,

who, in a moment, and with great force and clearness of intellect that deserved and has obtained the warmest praise of all on board, comprehended all that was demanded by the exigencies of his position. He saw that the vessel was irretrievably lost, and that it only remained to save the lives of passengers and crew. The great danger to be apprehended was that the ship would go bodily down. The vessel, too, having keeled over considerably, there was much risk of the lights setting fire to her, and so adding that most alarming of calamities of a ship on fire to the other horrors of the hour. To prevent this the captain's first order was to extinguish all the lights, and his next and almost simultaneous command was to lower the quarter boat, in charge of which he placed the chief officer and two seamen, with instructions to anchor at a short distance clear of the reef and of the ship. The boat was so placed for two reasons:—First, if the ship went down, the passengers would have a chance to make to the boat; and if she did not, it was intended to place the passengers in the other boats, and then fasten to the one that was so anchored, in order to prevent them from so separating until daylight should appear. This plan, admirable as it was, was conceived and put in execution in less time than it takes us to describe it. By this time the coolness and self-possession of Captain Bogert had made its influence felt by all on board. The first trying moment being past, and the captain's manner having restored confidence, all danger of a panic was at an end, and under the magical influence which a commanding mind at such a moment always exercises, they all—passengers and crew—fell to work, each in an appropriate way, to execute the rapid yet confident orders that were being issued by Captain Bogert.

THE PASSENGERS LEAVING THE SHIP.

The large quarter boat having been anchored as previously described, the starboard quarter boat was then lowered. Into this it was proposed to put the eleven ladies, two children, and the "old men" who were on board. To successfully and safely accomplish this was a task of much difficulty and of great peril, in consequence of the darkness and the swell that prevailed. Captain Bogert stood himself at the ship's side and assisted the passengers into the boats. When the ladies had been all taken safely over the ship's side, the engineer came with the report that there was five feet of water in the engine-room, and that there was not a moment to lose. Three other boats had yet to be lowered before all the passengers and crew could be accommodated, and much time would necessarily elapse before all could be considered safe. At this moment it seemed that no sufficient time to accomplish all this would be vouchsafed to those still in peril. If at this instant there had been the slightest panic, or ill-feeling had come uppermost, which was natural enough at such a moment of "every one for himself," all would probably have been lost. Here again Captain Bogert was equal to his duty, in the performance of which he was at this point wonderfully aided by the noble, generous, and self-sacrificing spirit of

A BRAVE OLD MAN.

Captain Bogert, seeing the effect the report of the engineer was likely to have, instantly turned to carry out his original idea of sending the old men with the ladies, and said, in loud, sharp tones, "Now, Governor Wood, it is your turn. Make haste!" To which he received the following answer, which, spoken under the circumstances, shows that the days of true heroism have not yet passed away:—"No!" said the brave old man; "nearly all here are young men, to whom life is of value. I am seventy-four years of age. I will wait." If there had been for a moment the slightest feeling of "every one for himself," that feeling was instantly dissipated by the noble, self-sacrificing sentiment thus expressed. Captain Bogert, whom "one of ours" heard describe the incident, said in a true, blunt, sailor-like fashion, while tears were brought to his eyes by recollections of the moment:—"When I received the answer, a lump rose in my throat as big as my fist; I couldn't speak for some seconds. As soon as I could, I took hold of the Governor, and said as loud and as harshly as I could, "Sir, I command you to get into that boat!" and in this manner the generous spirit was almost perforce passed into the boat. The ship now keeled over considerably more than she had done previously, and only a portion of the upper side was above water, and every one had to cling to the bulwarks to avoid being washed overboard.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT—A CONTRAST.

Before the first boat left, a passenger of somewhat diminutive proportions came struggling and climbing along to where the captain was assisting the passengers over the side. His "make-up" was ludicrous enough to excite a smile, even under the trying circumstances of the moment. He had on no less than three life-preservers, blown out to an inordinate size; one was attached to each leg, and one round his waist. Dressed in this position, he addressed the Captain thus:—"Stow me away in that boat, sir," and bursting into tears, he continued: "I have a new wife, sir, and I don't want to be lost." His request was not granted, and he had to await his turn. It is needless to dwell further upon the scene. The greatest diligence being used, the whole of those on board were got away in exactly one hour. At 10·20 o'clock the ship struck, and at 11·20 all were safely at anchor in the boats. The captain was the last man but one to leave the ship. The chief engineer had stood next to the captain with a lantern in his hand, showing a light. When all the others were in the boat the captain said, "Now it is your turn;" to which he replied, "No, sir, I will hold the light for you." And so it came that the chief engineer was the last man on board.

A NIGHT IN THE BOATS.

The next thing to determine was what was to be done under the circumstances in which they found themselves. The fog was still thick, and it was impossible to tell in which direction the shore lay. In this state of matters the captain wisely determined to lay at anchor all night. Fortunately, a keg containing ten gallons of water had been saved, so that no one suffered from the thirst which so often overtakes persons after periods of excitement. At daylight the fog lifted, and it was found that they were only three-quarters of a mile from shore, and three miles from San Simeon, for which place they then steered.

On their way they met a whaling boat, which they hailed, and the captain made an agreement with the person in command of it to visit the wreck and endeavor to bring away the passengers' luggage for the sum of $250. Fortunately their exertions were successful, and nearly all the luggage was saved, only a few trunks being missing. The boats having arrived at San Simeon, all on board were landed, heartily thankful for their escape. A boat was sent out to intercept the steamer Senator on her way to this port. This having been done, she steamed toward San Simeon, and the crew of the Sierra Nevada were put on board. The passengers took stage overland to San Luis Obispo. When the captain had seen them all off, he went on board the Senator and came on with his officers and crew to this port. He and they have lost everything they had on board. Captain Bogert had even to borrow clothes enough on board the Senator to enable him to appear in the city.

HUMBOLDT.

A Visit to the Family Mansion of the Departed Savan.

A correspondent writes as follows from Berlin, under date of September 21:—

About ten English miles to the northwest of Berlin is the little village of Tegel, lying on a pretty lakelet of the same name, surrounded with woods and shrubbery, and forming a favorite summer retreat for the wealthy residents of the Prussian capital. I do not find that it is often visited by the crowd of tourists in pursuit of novelties, nor is it noticed as a special object of attraction in most of the guide-books. But I am sure that to many of our countrymen, as it did to myself, it will afford a peculiar interest as the ancestral residence of the Humboldt family, and the burial place of its illustrious representatives. The house in which Alexander and William von Humboldt were brought up is a miniature castle of ancient date, which formerly served as a hunting seat to some of the Kings of Prussia. In 1766 it came into the possession of the father of Humboldt, an officer in the Prussian military service, under Frederick the Great, who had married the widow of its former proprietor. By his death in 1779, it became the property of his two sons, and has ever since remained in the family. In 1802, three years after the departure of Alexander on his grand tour of exploration in South America and Mexico, the sole ownership was assumed by his brother, William von Humboldt, who was at that time the Prussian Ambassador to Rome. After his retirement from public life in 1820, he made the country-seat at Tegel his permanent residence until his death in 1835, when the estate descended to his three daughters, one of whom shortly after died, and on the death of one of the survivors in 1856, it fell to the youngest daughter, the Baroness von Bulow, widow of the celebrated Prussian Cabinet Minister of that name, by whom it is now occupied. The house, which is consecrated by so many interesting personal associations, is a structure of modest pretensions, retaining a few of its characteristic ancient features, and in style and adornment conformed to the taste of modern architecture. Nothing of the old hunting castle remains but a tower of considerable size on one flank, and a couple of projections which might have formerly served for balconies. The building was completely renovated in 1822, and now forms a domestic residence remarkable for its air of comfort and repose, in which the declining years of the retiring statesman must have found, if not a "peaceful hermitage," a sylvan retreat in beautiful harmony with the studious habits and artistic tastes which so largely entered into the composition of his nature. The interior of the dwelling is embellished with a variety of rare pieces of sculpture and painting, collected by William von Humboldt during his residence in Rome, or expressly executed for the purpose by modern artists of note.

A remarkable antique in this collection is a marble fountain, with reliefs representing a feast of Bacchus, taken from the church of St. Calixtus in Rome, in which, according to a Catholic legend, that saint suffered death by drowning. The story is told in a brief Latin inscription on the marble, written by William von Humboldt. This work stands in the main entrance hall, in the midst of many striking specimens of statuary, illustrating some of the prominent scenes of the Grecian mythology. The hall itself resembles an ancient atrium, the roof is supported by Doric pillars, the floor is covered with mosaics, and the walls decorated with bas-reliefs. On the right hand side is the study of Wilhelm von Humboldt, as occupied by him during the latter years of his life. His writing-table of dark mahogany stands in the centre, on which are now placed several pieces of exquisite sculpture. Next to the study is the sleeping chamber in which he died. It contains no adornment but two female torsos of Parian marble, executed with consummate art. In the other rooms are several of the masterpieces of Thorwaldsen, Rauch, and Friedrich Tieck, in the antique style, and busts of different celebrated modern sculptors. Prominent among these are Thorwaldsen's statue of Hope, executed in the Greek style, with a lotus-flower in her hand, the bust of Alexander von Humboldt by Rauch, and a portrait statue of the second daughter of William von Humboldt at the age of ten years, in the character of Psyche, by the same artist.

Not far from the dwelling-house, in the shadow of a projecting hill, a plot of ground is set apart as the family burying-place. The approach to this is through a walk, lined on each side by tall linden trees; a grove of thick pines surrounds the spot with its dark evergreen foliage; and on one side the view is terminated by a range of wooded hills which form a natural terrace. An iron railing incloses the ground, at the end of which is erected a granite pillar, supporting a duplicate of Thorwaldsen's statue, which, in the words of Alex. von Humboldt, on the occasion of the death of a favorite niece, "promises Hope." The sepulchre, like one of old that we read of in sacred writ, is in the midst of a garden; rich beds of flowers, with their glowing colors, present a striking contrast to the dark ivy which covers the graves; displaying a scene of solemn beauty that in tender and pathetic interest surpasses the most exquisite refinements of art. Here repose, in the "sleep which knows no waking," twelve members of the beloved household, including the illustrious brothers, William and Alexander, whose fraternal love for each other was an affection "stronger than the love of woman," presenting the character of each in a light as beautiful as it is rare. My visit to the spot was the day after the centennial celebration in Berlin. The place, I am told, wore its usual aspect, except that the grave of Alexander was covered and almost concealed by the profusion of flowers which had been piously heaped upon it in commemoration of the day. The two brothers lie side by side, surrounded by the manifold beauty of the Nature of whose eternal laws one was the prophetic interpreter and the other the reverent worshipper. Their friendly silence is broken by no vocal word, but the mystic tie which bound their hearts in fond communion survives in the sacred fellowship of the dead, and will long live in the united influence which they exert in common in the cause of truth, the advancement of knowledge, and the progress of the race.

The near vicinity of the two brothers in their last resting-place is a touching memorial of the friendship which melted their illustrious spirits into one from childhood to old age. The death of William von Humboldt in 1835 was a terrible blow to the survivor. Never before had his mental serenity sustained so grave a shock. He had watched over the gradual decline of the invalid for many months. During the last few years of the life of the elder brother, Alexander could scarcely bear to be deprived of his society even for a short time. He gave up his usual visits to Paris on that account, suspended his own pursuits to join the favorite studies of his brother, and cherished a constant longing for his presence. Only at short intervals did he leave the bedside which had become the scene of the struggle between life and death. Almost at the last moment, he wrote to his friend Varnhagen von Ense:—"There is no longer the least glimmer of hope; I did not believe that my aged eyes contained so many tears." After all was over, it took all the energy of his nature to sustain his equanimity. But his well-balanced mind soon recovered its usual tone, and the great sorrow of his life found consolation in completing the literary plans which his brother had left unfinished, and in laboring on the works of his own which have made his name immortal. He had no trace in his soul of the puny sentimentalism which finds an æsthetic delight in the luxury of tears, but like Goethe, and other great spirits of all ages, believed that the vigorous performance of duty affords the wisest cure for grief.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$2,850,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869 11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS. The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC. To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St., 9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES, NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, 2 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS." EVANS, SHARP & CO., NO. 613 MARKET STREET, Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 16,000 feet day. They are also receiving shipments of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.

Something About the Town, and a Good Deal About Dr. Dipps.

The beautiful hall of the Assembly Building—very near akin in richness of decoration and a home-like comfort to a large drawing-room—was filled last evening with a highly cultured and select audience, comprising many of the leading divines, lawyers, and literati of our city. The occasion was the delivery of the first of the celebrated Poneyville lectures by our townsman, William L. Dennis, Esq., and the masterly dissection of the quackeries and ignorance of the class of impostors represented by Dr. Dipps was greeted with hearty laughter and applause. As far as our space will allow, we present a phonographic report of this brilliant lecture.

Poneyville, like almost every other American town and village, has an interesting local history. About twenty years since old Squire Walcott, who had spent his life and made his money in the northern part of Vermont, took it into his head (solely on account of his sons, as he alleged), to move further south and west. In accordance with this purpose, he sold his two farms, the most of his stock and implements of labor, and with about $15,000 dollars in cash he went forth to seek a new home.

Squire Walcott was a man of extremely well-balanced mind. If he had a weakness—I don't assert that he had—it was for Canadian ponies, as a tough, obedient, easily-kept working stock, and under this impression he purposed to make his journey with pony teams. Every thing went smoothly—this is a violent figure of speech, for the roads were fearfully rough—for about a week, when the off horse of the forward team, which was driven by Truman Walcott, the Squire's oldest son, became at times quite ungovernable, kicking right and left, backing, shying, and finally stopping. The consequence was they made a poor day's journey, much to the Squire's disgust, who insisted that change of diet had in some way disturbed the digestion and temper of Grizzle, his favorite brute; and the Squire was probably right, for in forty-eight hours from that time the distemper had extended to the four ponies, who, disagreeing in everything else, agreed in this, that their journey was ended, and that they would not budge another inch. Coaxing and cudgeling were unlike unavailing to change the purposes of the favorite Canadians, and the Squire had to pitch his tent for the night just where he stood.

The next morning he learned that he was in the immediate neighborhood of a good water-power; that there was neither saw nor grist mill within fifteen miles of him; that the land was well wooded, while the soil was rich and offered at reasonable rates; so, on that day, he purchased 400 acres of ground, with good water privilege, selected a site for his log house, and whether in compliment or condemnation of his ponies, I know not, named the place Poneyville. It is now a village of some four thousand inhabitants, with half-a-dozen mills of different kinds, an academy, fine churches, two banks, two newspapers, half-a-dozen taverns, an immense tannery, and the largest distillery in the State.

Having had occasion within the last five or six years to spend, at different times, several weeks at Poneyville, examining certain land titles in which a client of mine was interested, I made the acquaintance of a number of its citizens, many of whom have very remarkable histories—so remarkable that I feel authorized, especially since Abbott *has* succeeded so well in touching up and beautifying the characters of the two Napoleons—in undertaking a few life sketches of some of the Poneyville worthies. This evening I invite you to call with me upon Dr. Dipps—Dr. Dipps, of Poneyville.

Zedekiah Dipps was early apprenticed to a thief butcher, but having been mercilessly gored by a bullock he was about to slaughter, he abandoned the calling in disgust and commenced work in his uncle's tannery. An unlucky plunge into one of the deepest vats took Zed nearly two years to recover his color and composure. An experimental visit to John Scraps, the tallow-chandler, led to his opening a candle factory of his own. The great advance in the price o tallow in 1861 snuffed him out, and he made a failure: but to this day the doctor declares he loved the business, and felt for each of his wicked tallow dips almost a fatherly affection.

In the autumn of 1861-2, Dipps was the poorest man in Poneyville, and he probably would have remained so had he not made Dr. Spencer's chambermaid his wife. While suffering the pains and penalties of poverty, Mrs. Dipps reminded her husband of the great success of Dr. Spencer—Spencer was originally in the spruce beer business—and urged him to become a doctor and bless the world with his learning and tinctures. The mere suggestion opened the gates of an earthly paradise to the hitherto befogged and belittled Dipps, and in less than an hour the entire plan of operations was arranged. Dipps was to enter Spencer's office as a student of medicine, and was to remain there nominally thirty days, during which time he was to establish agencies for his forthcoming nostrums, prepare handbills announcing his astonishing discoveries, and prepare the way for the certificates that he needed to give his medicines a jog. Dipps' absence from Poneyville awakened no surprise: not so his return. Some said his sign, properly construed, meant Dipps, debtor; others that it signified Dipps drunk, and a few expressed the pious hope that it meant Dipps drowned.

The first day Dr. Dipps had several unexpected calls; the next day he spent in what he called his laboratory, which was his wash-room and cellar. On the third day there appeared in the Poneyville *Eagle* and Jingletown *Clipper* advertisements a column long, headed:—

"Will wonders never cease? Another miracle. Let the sick and suffering read, recover, and rejoice. Dr. Dipps' Cyclops Bitters, the product of years of painful experiment, given to the public. These bitters cure asthma, acidity, atrophy, apoplexy, biliousness, boils, bronchitis, bunions, cataract, contortions, cramps, consumption, dropsy, drowsiness, deafness, dyspepsia, diptheria, erysipelas, fever, faintness, fits, gout, hysteria, hydrophobia, itching, jaundice, liver complaint, measles, mumps, neuralgia, obesity, pneumonia, pleurisy, precocity, quinsy, rheumatics, rickets, red eyes, roaring, strabismus, strangulation, stuttering, toothache, tubercles, tic doloreux, and many other complaints."

On the following week gaudily-colored handbills were displayed by the roadside and in the principal stores of the county; and in less than a month from the time Dipps put out his shingle his three runners—Sponge, Fairspeech, and Gammy—had established more than one hundred agencies in the State. Week after week the Poneyville *Eagle* and the Jingletown *Clipper* were filled with the most disgusting flattery of Dipps and his medicines: cures more and more astounding were announced and sworn to, ay, stubbornly sworn to.

John Zone swore that a corn as big as a walnut, from which he had suffered for years, had been removed without pain upon a single application of Dr. Dipps' corn-cracking liniment.

Tabitha Teek swore that her left side, ever since she was twelve years old, had been as full of stitches as an old-fashioned sampler, and that one bottle of Dr. Dipps' side-winder had pulled them all out, and made her side all right.

Timothy Tickler swore he was so full of salt rheum that he had no room for more, and he had made up his mind to go down to the grave a crystalized martyr when he chanced to hear of Dr. Dipps' perfumed pickle-killer, one gill of which made so perfect a cure that he had no room to complain.

Bob Ventacle swore that two ounces of Dipps' pus absorbent had annihilated a fever sore as big as a platter and four inches deep.

Tony Toodles swore that in consequence of injuries received on board a gunboat during the war, his backbone became as crooked as a corkscrew; that he had consulted the most eminent physicians of the county, and not one of that them had been able to start a kink. On a certain night, just before he was about to be put into his perforated hammock, an old comrade brought him a box of Dr. Dipps' anti-puckering spine adjuster, with which his shockingly disfigured and disjointed back was bathed. The next morning, when he awoke, he was not only cured, but actually seven inches and three-eighths taller than when he went to bed. And as a slight expression of his gratitude, he sent to the doctor the following poem:—

Never, no never can these lips
Express the love I feel for Dipps,
Who between sunset and next day
Took all that crooked spine away,
And gave me one full of marrow
And just as straight as Indian arrow.

The Doctor's fortune was made; orders for his medicines came from all quarters. On the 1st of January, 1863, the Poneyville *Eagle* contained the following announcement:—"Dr. Dipps can be consulted by patients at his office between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. only, his professional engagements entirely filling the remaining business hours of the day. In 1863 Dipps had, including ten clerks, over one hundred persons in his employment, and he returned a taxable income of over $82,000—and that is more than is averaged at Harrisburg. When I add that Dipps is a large man, loosely put together, with a broad, doughy face, a dull inexpressive eye, flabby cheeks, and an immense yellow nose that requires much more attention than it receives; that his only child is a long, lank, gawky daughter, rude and rough, and that his wife is just as keen and just as coarse as when she was Spencer's maid of all work, I have said all is necessary for me to say for you to become acquainted with Dr. Dipps, his family, and his estate.

Into the first families of the neighborhood, or as many of them as suited his convenience, Dipps had determined to make his way, and he had no more doubt of his success than he had of his purpose to make the attempt. He at once entered upon the project, and it may interest you to notice the several steps taken by the Doctor to secure this end. First, he changed entirely his style of dress. He was not very smart, but he was discerning enough to know that in many circles

"Dress makes the man,
And want of it the fellow."

Instead of the short jacket in which the Doctor had been accustomed to attire himself, he startled the villagers by appearing in a dress coat, velvet collar, and with brass buttons. An immense snuff-colored wig adorned his heretofore bald pate; much to the grief of his laundry maid, he changed his linen twice a week; he crowded his thick No. 10 feet into patent leather boots, purchased a massive finger-ring, sported a gold eye-glass, split straw colored gloves innumerable, wore a crimson vest, a diamond heart and pin, and a seven dollar hat, as unlike the old felt hat he had worn as a splendid gold chronometer is unlike an old-fashioned bulls'-eye watch. He ordered cards for Mrs. Dipps, Clorinda, and himself, and purchased a magnificent equipage, with its coat of arms a *flambeau*, and its driver an immense Sambo.

Secondly. He changed entirely the internal economy of the house and household. Heretofore it had been a very democratic establishment. They had breakfasted at five, dined at twelve, and taken supper, as they called it, at six o'clock in the afternoon. They had employed but one servant, and she was maid of all work. Mrs. Dipps and Clorinda had participated largely in domestic labor. They had been accustomed to dress up—that is their term, not mine—only on extraordinary occasions. As for Dipps, he had habitually taken home his meats and groceries, and had harnessed his own horse and greased his own boots. They had owned a piano—everybody owns a piano now-a-days—an instrument that the doctor had taken in exchange for his cordwainer's pills. But the instrument had never been put to any aristocratic uses, unless thumping it, as one prize-fighter thumps another, is such a use.

Now everything was changed. Breakfast at 9, lunch at 1, dinner at 5, tea at 8. The tables were laid with cost and care. Servants had been multiplied until the house looked like an intelligence office; servants from all countries and climates; servants with every hue of countenance and conscience. There was an Italian music-master, a Scotch gardener, a French dancing-master, an English cook, a German wine-taster, a Yankee butler, an Irish hostler, and a Prussian baker.

Mrs. Dipps and Clarinda gave their calicoes to the Mute Society, and swept the streets with moire antique and cashmeres. Certain hours of the day were set apart for specific duties and pleasures. Calls made and received from 12 to 2; promenade at 3; dinner tollette at 4; cards at 9; hair in papers at 11; spring mattresses at 12.

Thirdly. The Doctor had determined to become a member of the State Medical Society. This was no small undertaking, but he thought he saw his way through. By the conspiracy of his clerk, he was subjected to a mock examination by three medical students, and the ludicrous blunders perpetrated by the ignorant dupe formed one of the liveliest parts of the lecture. Thereupon Dipps and his family speedily relapsed into their original barbarism, and are now as free from personal ambition as they are from self-respect and decency.

The history of Dr. Dipps is far from being a fanciful one. The substantial original can be found in scores of towns and cities both in Europe and America. Quackery has a venerable history. I never read the touching account in the gospels of the woman who spent all her living in vain attempts to subdue a dreadful disease, without the conviction that she spent her money upon quack doctors. I think this inference irresistible, for her disease was positively incurable by human means; and no intelligent physician of any age would promise such an impossible restoration to health; that would be the work of montebanks and charlatan.

In our days empiricism is in the ascendant. It not only builds magnificent palaces, but it challenges universal attention. It not only advertises itself in every place, secular and sacred, but its high sounding circulars and gaudy handbills meet us everywhere. This has been the case for years; and now it has added peripatetic advertisers in the shape of burly negroes, or more degraded white men, who bear above them immense banners or transparencies, setting forth the excellence of this or that nostrum.

Quacks, medical quacks, outnumber any other of the dangerous classes that infest society. And these manufacturers of quack medicines are the only persons in the world who habitually trifle with and impose upon that noble principle of our nature that leads us to seek with Argus eye, and to seize with eager hands, no matter what the cost, the balsam that promises to save the life of a dying friend. And what stamps these miserable men as worse than all their peers in fraud and villainy, is that they purposely impose upon this noble, God-like principle of our nature by addressing themselves especially to the afflicted, and thrusting their advertisements under the anxious, weeping eyes in such a garb as to attract the attention and mock the love that, at any sacrifice, would keep back the grim destroyer. I can imagine no fraud half so bad as this. I say this not unmindful of the fact that there are some preparations known as patent medicines that probably deserve a high reputation; but these preparations are but an infinitesimal fraction of the unnumbered thousands of nostrums that deluge the world. And, besides, these few valuable preparations were prepared and sent out by regularly educated physicians, and not by defunct tailors and tallow chandlers, crippled blacksmiths and bakers.

Now for a few parting words. If there are physicians present, allow me to remind you, gentlemen, that your profession is to some extent, perhaps to a great extent, responsible for the evil I have noticed. It is next to impossible for a well-educated, careful, conscientious physician, to provoke or encourage quackery. His professional life, taken as a whole, will command respect, and will add to his own and his professional brethren's dignity. But it is fa otherwise with your half-educated, careless, rollicking physician. He knows nothing of pathology; he can make no diagnosis. He has mastered only the grosser properties of the *materia medica*. Its delicate lights and shades he has never comprehended, and hence he lacks the well-trained and true conscience without which no physician is to be trusted, though he has the learning of all the ages; for there can be no generous fidelity without conscience. God keep the sick man who depends upon a medical adviser who dare be untrue and faithless!

Your half educated physician knows just enough to work mischief. He knows that he can take blood until the most turbulent patient is quiet, and he can administer narcotics until the most susceptible organism is insensible to pain, and that is about all he knows and does. Visit the districts where such men practice, and you will find an almost universal distrust of your profession, and a tendency alike universal for every man to act as his own doctor. It is so in every profession; the imputations that follow them result from the conduct of the uninformed quack. Now, gentlemen, I beg to assure you that the most direct and speedy way to abate this nuisance we have been considering, is to endorse as physicians only the men who have the requisite learning and integrity to take charge of the highest and best human interests of their fellow-men. Let the rule be to graduate only intelligent and responsible men, and the silly gossip about the ignorance of the medical profession will soon die out, and with it there will be a healthy abatement of the mania for quack medicines.

And now, ladies and gentleman, a single sentence with you. When you reach home make an honest search in closet, and cupboard, and cellar for the vials, and bottles, and boxes that were once the receptacles of the vile stuff compounded by vile quacks. Bring all these graven images to the light; place them on the table before you; calculate the cost of the syrups, and elixirs, and bitters, and alteratives, and pills you have consumed, and all the pitchy plasters that have defiled you; and in the presence of these, your accusers—first thanking God that you are alive after so long and so frequently tempting Providence—record and keep the following vows:—First. Never to imagine yourself ill when you are actually well. Second. When you are really in need of medical advice, secure the best and most conscientious than can be obtained. Third. Take Dr. Dipps, his decoctions, and his celebrity, as a fair sample of all the quack doctors and their medicines, and their means of thrusting them upon public attention.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 3, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10¼ P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.
Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·35 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·35, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 8·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry) at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·20 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. . $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail . . 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express . . . . 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations. —
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold. —
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R. —
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton. —
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco. —
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton. —
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side). —

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3. —
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol —
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown. —
At 8·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington. —
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations. —

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25. —
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2. —
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton. —
At 9 30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol. —
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford. —
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. —
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines. —

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc. —
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. —
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations. —

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton. —
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown. —
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia . . . . . 9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport . . . . . 7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie . . . . . 8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia . . . . . 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport . . . . 9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie . . . . . 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia . . . . . 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport . . . . . 6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven . . . 7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie . . . . . 8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport . . . . . 9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia . . . . . 6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie . . . . . 3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport . . . . . 4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia . . 1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven . . . . . 6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport . . . . . 8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia . . . 7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport . . . . . 12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg . . . . . 5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia . . 9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·40 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·25 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·32 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Killing of Peter Vereheller at Front and Pine Streets.

At noon to-day Coroner Taylor held an inquest upon the body of Peter Vereheller, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning, from injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of two United States sailors, on Front street, below Spruce, on the night of October 25. The testimony was as follows:—

John J. Sims sworn—I reside at No. 300 South Front street; I am employed by James McClusky as a bartender; I remember the night of October 25, when this occurrence took place; I did not know the deceased; the sailors Charles Smith and William Cox were in the bar-room; there was a German coming down the street singing; he had two demijohns; he stopped in our place; Smith picked up one of the demijohns and put it in such a position that it fell down stairs; I brought the demijohn up again; the sailors were cutting up with the German; I then told him I was going to shut up; I went to put up the shutters on the spruce street door, and it fell and broke; while I was fixing it the German and sailors went outside; which way they went I don't know; shortly after that I heard a cry of distress, but these cries are so numerous in that neighborhood that I did not pay any attention to it.

Michael Garvey sworn—I reside at No. 604 Penn street; with others I was at the theatre, and on the way home went into McClusky's; I saw the two sailors in there and a German; the German and one of them was having a way at one of the demijohns; Sims said shortly that it was time to shut up; the German walked out first and the sailors followed him; in about half a minute we heard the cry of murder; there was also a drunken man that followed after the party; my friend and I walked down the street and saw the sailors leaving; I then saw the German get up from the pavement and also walk away; I could see the party of three plainly from McClusky's steps; did not see any other than the three; I could recognize the sailors from their dress; and am satisfied that they were the ones who left the tavern immediately after the German; the German, I don't think, was drunk.

William J. Timmons sworn—I reside at No. 504 Penn street; I was at the tavern with last witness; when I first went in, the two sailors, the German, and a drunken man were there; the sailors got to skylarking with the German; Sims took the demijohn from one of the sailors; Sims was shutting up when the German went out, closely followed by the sailors; I went on the step and heard the cry of murder from down the street; I went down afterwards and saw the German's hat on the pavement; there was also a broken demijohn lying there; from the steps we could see two men running and one staggering; I could recognize the sailors from their dress; from the time they left the tavern until the cry was heard was not over a half of a minute; when the German got up he went through Union street; the German was known in the neighborhood as a man who sold bitters among the taverns.

John S. Cornell sworn—I keep a tavern at the corner of Second and Lombard streets; I recognize the prisoners as seeing them at my place on the night of October 25; at about ten minutes of 12 o'clock the prisoners came along and started into my bar-room; they wanted drinks; I said, "I ain't in the habit of giving liquor away;" Smith said, "I've got something which will be responsible for the drinks," and handed me an envelope containing a pawn ticket and some pieces of a card; I gave them two drinks; they seemed excited; Cox looked as though he had been in a scuffle; he had blood on his wrist and face; Smith said they were on President Grant's boat; the pawn ticket called for a coat and vest; some three days after I sent to the pawnbroker's and got the articles by paying $3 23; on Monday Smith called on me and asked if I had the ticket; I told him that was all right; he came back again and said, "You've got those goods," and I said, "Yes;" he threatened to prosecute me then.

Policeman John E. Riley sworn—My beat is on Front street, from Washington to Mifflin; I recognize Smith; I was on duty on the night of the occurrence; I saw him about 1 o'clock, standing at the Navy Yard gate; Cox was with him; Smith was making a noise and I took him to the station house; Cox was quietly sitting down; I searched Smith; it looked as though he had blood on his nose; his clothing was all rumpled.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post mortem examination on the body of Peter Vereheller, aged forty years; I discovered a lacerated wound beneath the left eye, half an inch long and a quarter of an inch deep, a slight scratch on the nose, and a bruise behind the right ear, not very extensive, a more discoloration of skin; there was no fracture of the skull; the suture at the anterior-inferior angle of the parietal bone on the right side was slightly separated; there was a large clot of blood between the bone and dura mater, pressing upon the right hemisphere of the brain; death resulted from compression of the brain, a result of violence, a fall or blow.

Mrs. Catharine Vereheller sworn—I reside back of No. 339 Griscom street; I last saw him well on Monday morning, October 25; I next saw him that night about a quarter of twelve, when he came home; I heard him fall, and he hallooed, "Kate come down and help me, for I am murdered;" I was on the second story; he scrambled up the stairs and fell as he reached the top; I got out of bed and said, "Pete, what's the matter?" he said again, "Quick, Kate, make a light; I am murdered;" before I got to him he was lying on his face, the blood running from his mouth, nose, and the cut under his eye; I asked him where did it happen; he said on the corner of Front and Pine streets; I asked him what was the tavern keeper's name, but he couldn't tell me; he tried to get up, but said, "Quick, go and get the doctor;" I again asked him who did it, and he said a sailor—a sailor; I asked him what for, and he said, "He robbed me and murdered me;" I went for the doctor, and after I got there my husband said again a sailor had done it, and on Friday night he said again it was a sailor; he did not mention any name; my husband carried a medallion; he had it on him on Monday morning when he left home, but he did not have it when he came home that night; the button-holes of his vest were nearly torn out; he had a large pocket-book, but there was no money in it.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from violence (blows on the head) at the hands of Charles Smith and William Cox, October 25, 1869, on Front street, below Pine.

NAVY YARD MATTERS.—The work at the Philadelphia Navy Yard may be summed up as follows:—

The Miantonomah, a double-turreted monitor, is being rapidly pushed forward toward completion.

Work is also being rapidly pushed upon the screw sloop-of-war Congress, which is lying at the south wharf.

The screw sloop-of-war Brooklyn, carrying twenty guns, has been lying at the Navy Yard about a year, but is now being fitted up for sea.

The small light draft single turret monitor Passaic is on the small dock.

The monitor Shackamaxon, an iron-plated vessel, lies in the timber shed. She is in frame and planked. Her tonnage is 2125, new measurement, and it is intended that she shall carry four guns. The Shackamaxon was begun in 1862, but never completed. No work has been done upon her for five years.

The Antietam, a first class steamer of twenty-one guns and two thousand four hundred and ninety tons measurement, lies in the large ship house. She was commenced in 1866. Nothing has been done upon her for a year past.

The receiving ship Potomac lies in the river opposite the yard. There are about four hundred men on board, most of them intended for those vessels repairing for sea.

Affairs at the naval station at League Island are also dull. Very little is being done there. All the iron-clads are being painted in red lead for preservation. A few laborers are also employed for the purpose of repairing damages caused by the late overflow. There are now twenty-three iron-clads at League Island.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Mahlon Yardley, the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district, has received his commission. On Monday he entered upon the duties of his office.

—The iron rafters and sheathing which are to form the roof of the Government bonded warehouse at Second and Gold streets will weigh 400 tons, and cost $19,000.

—Admiral Farragut, family, and a number of friends arrived in the city yesterday from the West. After spending a few hours in the city, the party took the train for New York.

—The work of putting in the new turbine water-wheel at Fairmount is progressing rapidly, and it is expected to be ready for work early next year.

—Before the Horticultural Society, last evening, an essay was read by J. E. Mitchell, Esq., Vice President of the Society, on "Grapes under Glass.

—There will be an increase in property subject to taxation for 1869, in this city, of from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, as compared with the total valuation in 1868.

—The forthcoming report of the Chief Engineer will recommend the rebuilding of the dam at Fairmount, or, at least, general repairs.

MILITARY.—The 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry (Frismuth's) will hold an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening next, at headquarters, No. 533 Chesnut street. At the last meeting there was something of a stormy time among the officers present. All absentees were deservedly fined. Ansel Hamberg, Quartermaster, presided, with H. B. Hirst, Esq., as Secretary.

The 69th Veteran Reserve Corps have now completed their complement, and all of the staff officers are named by orders of the General of the Brigade. Co. E holds one of its usual drills to-night. Captain Falls is using great energy, and he is very ably supported by all the members of his company.

CRUELTY.—Moses Schloss, a drover, had a hearing before Alderman Heins yesterday, upon the charge of cruelty to animals. The allegation is that he drove a cow two days, and on reaching Fifth street and Germantown avenue the cow fell from sheer weakness. It is also alleged that he tortured the animal while it lay on the street. Defendant was bound over for trial.

IN DESTITUTE CIRCUMSTANCES.—MRS. Vercheller, whose husband was beaten to death at Front and South streets, is in destitute circumstances. The police have collected $70 for her, and contributions in her behalf will be thankfully received by the Chief of Police.

STORE ROBBERY.—Last night Frank L. Moore's stationery store, No. 129 S. Eighth street, was entered by thieves and robbed of cutlery, opera glasses, etc., to the value of $500. The entrance was effected through the transom over the door.

PRESS CLUB MEETING.—A meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon. A full attendance of members is requested.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Chief Mulholland was this morning notified of the death of Policeman Gleason, of the Second District.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A trifling fire occurred at half-past four o'clock this morning, at the Eagle Hotel, Third street, above Race.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

PARRICIDE—MARSHALL K. EVANS ACQUITTED ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY.

In the case of the young man, Marshall K. Evans, who was yesterday tried for the murder of his father, Thomas L. Evans, before reported, the prosecution was virtually abandoned by the Commonwealth, and the jury, being charged by the Court, rendered a verdict of not guilty upon the ground of insanity. An order, founded upon this verdict, has been made by the Court directing his confinement in the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg.

AN ACCUMULATION OF MURDERS.

This morning quite an unusual scene took place in this court, being the appearance in the dock of ten prisoners accused of the crime of murder, who were brought up for the purpose of being arraigned and having the days fixed for their trials. Nine bills of indictment were presented by the District Attorney, and the arraignments were made in the following order:—

Robert Collins, charged with the murder of Dennis Dolan on the 5th of July last. A plea of not guilty was entered, and notice given that at the next period of this Court, beginning on the 15th inst., this case would be called first for trial.

Wm. Moore and others, Moore alone being arraigned, charged with the murder of Charles O'Reilly on the 12th of July last; a plea of not guilty was entered, and notice given that this would be the next case in order for trial.

Edward Smith, charged with the murder of John Hughes on the 2d of October last; a plea of not guilty was entered, and notice given that this case would be third in the order for trial.

Henry H. Carr, colored, charged with the murder of Francis Wykhoff; plea of not guilty, and notice given that this was the fourth case in order for trial.

Philip Flannigan, charged with the murder of James J. Seibert on the 12th of September; plea of not guilty, and notice that this was the fifth case in order for trial.

James Devlin and George Bryner, charged with the murder of Francis Arnholt on the 18th of September; plea of not guilty, and notice that this was the sixth case in order for trial.

James McLaughlin, charged with the murder of Samuel Shuster on the 14th of September; plea of not guilty entered, and notice that this would be the seventh case in order for trial.

John Murphy, charged with the murder of James J. Seibert on the 12th of September; plea of not guilty, and notice that this would be the eighth case in order for trial.

James McGonigal, charged with the murder of his wife on the 3d of October; plea of not guilty, and notice that this would be the ninth case in order for trial.

Mr. Dwight said that there were eighteen persons now awaiting trial in this court for murder, which, when coupled with the cases of Annie Peoples and Daniel Reading, recently tried, make no flattering commentary upon our present state of society.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The prison calendar for the November term was taken up this morning.

James Jackson and James McDowell pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. The proof was that the prisoners entered a house while the family occupying it were absent from the city, and stole a large quantity of household goods, silverware, jewelry, and clothing; these were traced to the possession of the prisoners, and they were arrested and they confessed their guilt.

Eliza Cahoon pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of two pounds, which she said she stole while drunk.

Jacob Walters pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants and a quantity of flowers. These articles were placed in the North Pennsylvania depot by a gentleman who was about to leave the city, and during his temporary absence the prisoner was detected in the act of "going through 'em."

John O'Keefe pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He was a sojourner at a tavern in this city, and in the dead of night, when honest men were sleeping, he opened the trunks and valises of his fellow-boarders, and appropriated to his own use those of the contents that pleased him. He was detected in his nefarious operations, and some of the stolen property was found in his possession.

"BLACKSMITH DAN" ACQUITTED.

George Thompson, alias Blacksmith Dan, who is notorious in police circles, was this morning tried for the larceny of silk from the house of Bush, Bunn & Co., Nos. 432 and 434 Market street. The only witness who knew anything of the theft, John Nugent, having died, there was no one who could give any testimony against the prisoner, and consequently he was acquitted.

MORE TROUBLE.

How a Young Man's Domestic Happiness and Worldly Goods Have Taken Flight.

A few years since, says the Detroit *Post* of Saturday last, a young mechanic came to this city from Canada, bringing with him a young wife, and about $500 in money, the sum of his worldly possessions. A house and lot were contracted for at the sum of $2000, the $500 being paid down, and a contract made that the purchaser should pay a certain sum per month until the whole was paid, when he was to receive a deed of the property. To this end he has since labored with a will and perseverance that never flagged. Having the most perfect confidence in his wife, he has invariably intrusted his weekly earnings to her care, and whenever the monthly payments became due, hers was the hand that gave the hard-earned greenbacks into the creditors' possession, receiving in turn a receipt that was laid away by the husband, who looked upon the acquisition of each one of them as a step advanced upon the road to a home. A few weeks since the last payment was made, and the wife gladdened her husband's heart upon his return home at night, with the information that she had received the deed in due form, and that she had left it at the Register's office to be recorded. A day or two later, and the husband returned home one night to find the house deserted; only a few lines from the guilty woman, to inform him that she had long loved another man, and had now gone to live with him. The grief of the deserted man was intense, but a few moments' consideration of the subject decided him to let her follow her chosen path, and make no endeavor to secure her return. He determined to sell out and go away from Detroit. He went to the Register's office to get his deed, but none such had been recorded. He went to his late creditor, and there learned that the deed had been made out in the name of the man to whom his wife had fled. He sought her out, and, after consulting with her paramour, she informed him that she had no desire to be unjust in the matter; that, as he had always been kind to her, she entertained none but friendly feelings towards him, and if he would agree to make them no trouble at any time, and would give them peaceable possession of the house and chattels, they would return him the $500 which he brought from Canada; the balance, having been attained since their marriage, she claimed belonged to her. The husband declined the magnanimous offer, and threatens legal proceedings.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The activity in money noticed at the close of banking hours on Monday continued to-day, and lenders were enabled to place their funds at full seven per cent. where the collaterals were stocks and miscellaneous shares. In some instances borrowers on Governments were accommodated at six per cent. The change is due to the sudden withdrawal of three or four millions of currency by the City Chamberlain for the redemption of a portion and the payment of the interest on the balance of the city debt. It is only a temporary disturbance, however, as the money does not go out of the city, but will find its way back into the banks again within a few days. Otherwise there is no feature in the general monetary situation. There is still a good demand from some sections of the South, and currency is going in that direction, but the receipts from the interior in the North are steady and almost equal to the outflow the other way. Were the collections of our merchants better there would be a large gain in these receipts over the Southern shipments. As to the grain crop there is still no movement, at least such as to call for any large amount of currency from the banks. The president of one of the prominent Western roads, who reached this city this morning, reports a sudden movement of the crops as having commenced towards the close of last week, and the freighting facilities of his road were taxed to their utmost. It is very certain, however, that the demand for money corresponding to this movement has not as yet reached our banks. It may be too early to look for it, it is true, but if the crops are coming as is reported our sensitive money market will soon reflect the fact. At bank the rate for commercial paper is nominally seven per cent., but on the street prime notes of sixty days to four month's time are quoted from nine to fifteen per cent. discount. Foreign exchange was firm and dull on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty day and 109½ for sight sterling bills. The gold market was excited over a further decline, the price going off to 127¼, the lowest quotation since 1866, when it twice touched 125. The whole market has become bearish in feeling and the premium is at length reflecting the improved character of our national credit, the demonstration of which enhancement in the value of the national paper would have been made earlier in the history of the present administration had not the great gold speculation given gold a fictitious advance and reduced to naught the effect of the steady reduction of the national debt.

"The activity in the money market is reflected in higher rates for loans of cash gold, the currency collateral commanding from three to seven per cent. interest. The Government sold one million of gold in beginning the performance of the November programme. The amount bid for was a little over two millions.

"The Government market was heavy, and declined in sympathy with the decline in gold, and the '65s touched 115½. In the general improvement late in the day there was a firmer market and better quotations were made."

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. WARE & BROTHER, Makers, 824wfm4 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES, TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1 00.

JOHN LINERD, 8 17 wsm4 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.

PARLOR CARPET BILLIARDS, a substitute for a Billiard Table.

A full size and complete PORTABLE BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, cues, etc., $25 to $40.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers, NO. 913 ARCH STREET, 5 1 mwssm PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street. 11 mwslp MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. [11 3 wfmlm

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1339 CHESNUT Street, Phila. a 10 9 lmrp

MERINO GOODS AND HOSIERY.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, 5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices.—Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ihne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent. 10 20 12t W. H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 39 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS Have now possession of the entire premises No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC., NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ROGERS' GROUPS All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwfsp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—HANDsome country residence and four acres of ground, eight miles from the city, on the Media Railroad. Also, neat village residence on the Bristol Turnpike, in the village of Andalusia, five minutes' walk from Borie's Station; dwelling contains nine rooms. Price, $2,250 clear. Also, neat six room dwelling in Woodbury, New Jersey. Lot 45 by 160 feet. $1100 clear. SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE TEN ROOM dwelling on South Ninth street. $550 clear. Ten room dwelling on Pine street, near Sixth; large lot. $6,500 clear. Also, neat four, six, and eight room dwellings in all parts of the city. 10 20 sw 2t rp SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR dry goods, clothing, etc., Modern dwelling in West Philadelphia. SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FARM of 12½ acres, near the branch of the Baltimore Central Railroad, sixteen miles from Philadelphia; the land is in excellent order; good buildings. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good city property. SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property.—A desirable farm of twenty-six acres, 11½ miles from Media Station; good stone house and all necessary out-buildings. Fruit in abundance. Price, $7800 clear. SWEENEY & HUGHES, No. 609 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS to settle an estate, premises No. 1121 SPRUCE Street. Apply to T. S. HARPER, M. D., 11 1 mwf 6t No. 1811 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, NO. 2006 CHESNUT Street, the first-class marble-front Dwelling, with Mansard roof; replete with every modern convenience. FOX & BURKART, No. 221 S. FIFTH Street. 10 3 5t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE IN Gibson's Building, No. 123 S. ELEVENTH Street. 11 3 6t*

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The November Elections—Latest Returns from Maryland, Kansas, Illinois, and Wisconsin—Grant and the Commercial Conventionists.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The canvass of the election has not yet been completed. The citizen ticket has been elected throughout, at majorities ranging from 6000 to 7000. The citizens' nominees carry every ward. There are very few returns from the State. It is generally conceded that the Republicans have carried the Constitutional Convention by a large majority. They elect two members in Sangamon district, and they also carry the district composed of Jackson and Williamson counties, heretofore Democratic.

Later Returns from Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Republican majority in Wisconsin will range from 7000 to 10,000.

Later Returns from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 3.—The Democratic ticket, with one exception, is elected in this county by three hundred majority.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Nov. 3.—The Democratic county ticket has a majority in this city.

Later Returns from Maryland.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md., Nov. 3.—The following is the vote in the Second district of Cecil county:—

Comptroller of Treasury—McKellup, Rep., 76; Woolford, Dem., 254.

State Senate—Pugh, Rep., 96; Miller, Dem., 252.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Western Army Reunion.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Prominent gentlemen here, who were connected with the Army of the Tennessee during the late war, contemplate engaging a special train to take them to the reunion at Louisville on November 17.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A committee of the Commercial Convention which met at Louisville called upon the President this morning and presented the resolutions passed by the convention. He received them cordially, but the committee did not receive any indication on the part of the President to coincide with their views of obtaining subsidies from the Government to carry out their schemes of internal improvement.

FROM BALTIMORE.

New Jersey Association of Congregational Churches.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The first annual session of the New Jersey Association of Congregational Churches, commenced last evening in the Congregational church in this city. The Association is composed of twenty-two churches, principally south of the State of New York. After the opening sermon, General O. O. Howard was re-elected moderator of the convention. Adjourned until this morning.

Clearing of the Golconda.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The American Colonization Society's ship Golconda cleared at this port yesterday for Africa with a large cargo. She sails to-day, touching at Savannah, to take on board 400 colored emigrants from the Southern States to Africa.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wife and Her Paramour Shot by the Husband.

Bombay Hook (a small village near Hackensack, Bergen county, N. J.) was in a state of great excitement yesterday, a man named Cahoon and the wife of the murderer having been shot by a revolver in the hands of John Dickey, an employe in a factory near by. It appears that Dickey has had as boarders in his house for some time two fellow-workmen, and has frequently quarrelled with them and his wife when under the influence of liquor—never, however, coming to blows until Monday night last, when he got up out of bed late at night, and, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife and one of the boarders, Collins Cahoon. After the commission of the crime, he visited several of the neighbors, told them what he had done, and left with a friend to find a doctor, as he said. One of those whom he had informed crossed the river to Yonkers, and informed Sergeant Flandreau of the Metropolitan Police, who detailed squads of men to search for the murderer. A party who went down the river in a boat, finally overtook him as he was crossing. Roundsmen Austin and Walters, his captors, took him before the Sergeant, at the Yonkers Police Station, where he made a statement, of which the following is an abstract:—

My wife went to bed about 9 on Monday night, and I followed about 10; shortly after I was awakened by hearing a noise down stairs, and I missed my wife from my side; on reaching the foot of the stairs, I saw my wife and Collins Cahoon together; I rushed in, crying, "I have caught you at last," and fired at Cahoon; the ball took effect, and he rolled over, dead; I then shot at my wife, and the shot lodged in her thigh, but she was alive when I left home to go for the doctor; William J. Mooney, the other boarder, attempted to prevent my escape, but I ran past him, told several of the neighbors, and got William Kelly to go with me to Yonkers for a doctor; not finding one, I left for New York, and told my employer what I had done; he advised me to go back and deliver myself up to the authorities; after going back to Yonkers and getting Dr. Pooley I was crossing the river to give myself up, when I was arrested; I make this statement with the knowledge that it may be used against me." Mrs. Dickey denied positively that there was any improper intimacy between herself and Cahoon, and says that she got up to give Cahoon and Mooney some food, and at the time they were fired upon they were sitting on a bench before the fire. Mr. McNeil, with whom Dickey has worked for the past six years, speaks in the highest terms of him. Dickey himself does not appear to realize his position, and seems to be unconcerned, and expresses a willingness to go back to New Jersey, without a requisition from the Governor of that State.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Leh gold l.3d.	94	300 sh Reading R.c.	48
$1000 City 6s, New	100½	21 do	48
$500 U S 6s, '65 Jan.	115½	100 do	48 1-16
$500 do May.	112¾	100 do	48 1-16
4 sh Leh V R	53	100 do .9d&in.	48
11 do .s.	53	12 sh F & M Bk.	56 160
12 sh C & Am R.	80 120	61 sh Penn Ann'y	160
10 sh N Pa R.	39¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$2500 City 6s, N. .is.	100⅝	100 sh Read R. .s60.	48
15 sh Penna. .c&p.	54	18 sh Phil Bk. .is.	155

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The undersigned will sell at Public sale, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 337 GERMAN Street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—

One Steam-engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Platform Scales, etc.

The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due U. S. Internal Revenue.

JAMES N. KERNS, 11 2 9t Deputy Collector First District.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President and Tariff Laws—Naval Assignments—Another Ornament for the White House—Pork Packers and the Revenue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Medal for Mrs. Grant.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The original copy of Miller's national medallion, executed to the order of ex-Secretary Borie for presentation to Mrs. Grant, was hung in the green room at the Executive Mansion to-day. The medallion is of bronze, and includes, with appropriate surroundings, the heads of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant.

Stephen M. Vale, of New York, has been appointed United States Consul for Bavaria.

Disbursements for October.

The following are the disbursements of the Government during the month ending October 30s—

Civil and miscellaneous	$4,010,110
War Department	5,514,715
Navy Department	2,104,682
Interior, Pensions, and Indian	1,212,985
Total	$12,842,492

In addition to the above, the interest accrued and paid on the public debt during October amounte dto $11,106,199.

Naval Orders.

The following officers are ordered to the Miantonomah:—Lieutenant-Commander William C. Wise; Lieutenants John S. Newell and J. G. Ragsdale; Masters J. H. Dayton, William Watts, L. H. Sprout, and Nicholas Anderson; Ensign R. J. Ingersoll; Surgeon Newton L. Bates; Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickerson, and Passed Assistant Paymaster William W. Woodhull.

The Tariff and Revenue Laws.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Several members of Congress from Pennsylvania, interested in the tariff question, have called upon the President to ascertain what recommendations he will make in his message on that subject. It has been given out that he would recommend that the tariff and internal revenue laws shall remain as they are for at least one year. It is understood that the tariff men are opposed to his making allusion to the subject in the message, but if he does, they would prefer that he advise Congress to allow it to remain untouched.

Pork Packers.

A delegation from the Chambers of Commerce of Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville are here for the purpose of remonstrating with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against levying a tax on pork packers as manufacturers. They will have an interview with the Commissioner this evening.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The Returns from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Returns from 224 towns foot up for Claflin (Rep.), for Governor, 63,510. For Adams (Dem.), 45,625. For Chamberlain, on the Labor Reform ticket, 11,162. These returns indicate a majority for the Republican ticket of 12,000 in the State.

So far as known, the Legislature stands 141 Republicans, 99 Democrats, and 19 Labor Reform in the House, and in the Senate 30 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 1 Labor Reform. It is estimated that the House stands 75 for prohibition and 123 for license.

Brooks, Republicans, is elected to Congress in the Seventh district by 3000 majority over Saltonstall, Democrat.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Election—Later Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Democrats gain two Assemblymen in Steuben county and a Senator in Dutchess, and lose one in Erie.

FROM EUROPE.

Ministerial Council.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—There is to be another Council of Ministers at Compeigne to-day.

Dalmatia and Bismark.

The *Constitutionnel*, in its issue to-day, says the English Government is much preoccupied at present with the question of the Dalmatian insurrection, and also that Bismark has lost a great portion of his former influence in German politics.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—Evening—Consols, 93¾ for money, and 93⅝ for account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1865, old, 81⅞; and for 1867s, 83⅝. 10-40s, 77⅛. Erie, 23¼. Illinois Central, 98. Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed at 12⅝d. for uplands and 12¾ for Orleans; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Common Rosin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Evening.—Sugar, 29s. 6d., afloat.

BREMEN, Nov. 3.—Petroleum opened at 7 thalers, 24 groats.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 71f. 40c.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamship France from New York.

FROM CUBA.

Admiral Poor and De Rodas.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Admiral Poor, accompanied by the American Consul-General Plumb, has exchanged visits with De Rodas.

Arrivals.

Arrived last evening, steamers Eagle, from New York, and Yazoo, from Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $90 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. Full information given free of charge. 30

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhœa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false *membrane* must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it is impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society